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CSSR WRITERS' UNION CONDEMNS NATO PLANS TO DEPLOY MISSILES

AU081910 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Dec 79 pp 1,3 AU

[Unsigned PRACE reports: "Addressed to NATO's Military Forces: We Long for Peace: Declaration of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union"]

[Excerpt] Prague--More CSSR citizens have voiced their resolute standpoint on the dangerous U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new kinds of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

At yesterday's session the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union adopted a declaration which states, among other things: Together with the entire peace-loving world public and on behalf of man and his happy future, we indignantly protest against the dangerous U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new offensive missiles in Western Europe. As writers of the CSSR, a state whose people are deeply convinced of the necessity of peaceful coexistence and constructive dialog among the nations throughout the world, we passionately defend the right for a happier human life without the threat of war, without fear of the future. That is also why we consistently back the Soviet peace proposals, the peaceful policy of the Warsaw Pact states which is unambiguously oriented toward eliminating tension in Europe and throughout the world. We will devote all our energy, both as writers and as citizens, to the great struggle for making our times an epoch of peace.

ROUNDTABLE ON DISARMAMENT CONCLUDES IN BUCHAREST

AU051917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1979--The round table on the demands of disarmament and the role of the UNESCO in forming a public opinion favouring the halting of the arms race and passage to disarmament concluded in Bucharest on December 5.

For three days representatives of various UN agencies, scientists from Bulgaria, England, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Norway, Sweden, the USSR, the USA and Romania debated disarmament questions.

The debates highlighted the implications of the arms race in the present conditions, its effects on disengagement and disarmament processes, the importance of stimulating disarmament strategies.

In this context stress was laid on the need for intensified efforts by all political, progressive forces of all states, of the public opinion for halting the arms race, for starting a real disarmament process with the participation of all states, for settling interstate differences by peaceful means--prerequisites for ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The participants highlighted the responsibility incumbent on scientists, on science in general, on UNESCO in the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, for world peace security.

ATA SCORES SUPERPOWERS' ARMAMENT PLANS

AU071440 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 7 (ATA)--The meetings of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, which is an instrument of the policy of war and aggression of the Soviet social-imperialists, were held in Berlin and Warsaw, recently.

As usually, silence was kept about these meetings of plotters. But as the news agencies report, referring to the official communiques of the meetings, the chieftains of the Kremlin argued in a warmongering spirit to their vassals the necessity of approving the new plans of Moscow for the further increase of armaments. The Soviets, the revisionist news agency TASS stated arrogantly--will not remain with folded arms in case NATO carries its plans forward. Under the slogan that it is only the equilibrum of forces which secures peace in the continent, the Soviet social-imperialists, like the U.S. imperialists, aim at taking new measures to further strengthen the political, military and economic control over their allies and to force these countries to further increase their obligations for the strengthening of the military potential of the Warsaw Treaty.

A meeting of NATO will be held in Brussels before long. It will approve the dangerous schemes of the USA on deploying about 600 "cruise" and Pershing nuclear missiles on the territory of the West-European countries.

All this intensive political-military activity of the two superpowers is being accompanied with demagogical statements and appeals on "peace", "detente" and the undertaking of diabolic manoeuvres which aim at covering their hegemonic and expansionist aims, at deceiving the international public opinion. Precisely such are the aims of the decision of the Kremlin on the withdrawal of some soldiers and tanks from Eastern Germany. Certainly, this withdrawal does not affect at all the presence of the Soviet occupation troops in Eastern Germany, when it is known that the Soviet social imperialists have stationed 20 divisions only in that country out of a total number of 1 million troops they have stationed in all the countries of Eastern Europe. Despite this, although some tanks left the territory of Eastern Germany without any definite destination, they were previously replaced by a great striking force of SS-20 multi-warheads missiles or Backfire planes. Under the same spirit, the American plan on the dismantling of the old missiles in the American bases in Europe and their replacement with modern weapons, has been worked out. For the realisation of this plan the U.S. imperialists and their partners in NATO have planned to spend 4 billion dollars.

All this concrete activity shows that both the imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union are making ever greater steps on the road of strengthening of their military potential and war preparations, are making great efforts to strengthen by all manner and means their war instruments, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. They testify to the fact that their frequent meetings, treaties, agreements and statements on "peace", "disarmament", "detente" etc.. are only demagogy to deceive the peoples.

IRANIAN STUDENTS CHARGE U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL WITH SPYING

AU081912 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 8 Dec 79 AU

["Iranian Students' Statements"--BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, December 8 (BTA special correspondent)--According to the students who have occupied the U.S. Embassy in Iran, some of the documents discovered in the building contained intelligence information not only about Iran but also about other states. There was evidence that from here the USA had spied on other countries, declared representatives of the coordinating committee of these students.

Before journalists, two of the members of the executive coordinating committee refuted the allegations that part of the hostages were to be freed. They said that if the shah were not handed over to Iran, they all would be tried because they had been involved in spying activity to various degrees.

The participants in the attack had not been differentiated into some political organization beforehand. They decided to occupy the embassy after the USA had received the former Iranian monarch. They called themselves "Islamic students, followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni's line".

BTA HAILS DEMIREL'S DECISION NOT TO ALLOW U.S. MISSILES IN TURKEY

AU071955 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

["Sensible Step"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA newsanalyst L. Khristov)--The message of Turkey's prime minister, Mr Sulayman Demirel, to Mr Leonid Brezhnev that he will not admit Pershing and cruise missiles to Turkish territory has aroused well-justified interest and approval in Turkey's neighbours.

This stand of Ankara opens a door to the reduction of tension in the Middle and Near East area. A doubtless contribution to detente here is also the decision of the Turkish Government not to allow the American bases in Turkey to be used for military intervention by the USA in Iran.

The sensible approach with which Mr Demirel's new government begins its activity shows that the Turkish politicians are clearly aware of the dangers which should be avoided at any cost, because there is no doubt that an increase in the nuclear arsenal, and the political and military machinations of the USA in and around the Middle East threaten both Turkey's neighbours and her own security.

In the past few months both the previous government, headed by Mr Ecevit, and the present under Mr Demirel have been making earnest efforts to find a common language with the neighbouring states, particularly with the Arab countries and with Iran against the attempts of the Pentagon to turn them into a maneuvering ground for an attack on the Soviet Union.

The events in neighbouring Iran increase not only the role but also the responsibility of Turkey for the future of the countries in this area. The decision of the Turkish Government to do away with the fresh threats to her sovereignty constitutes an act of political maturity and foresight.

PREMIER TODOROV RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

AU072000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Danilo Puric newly appointed Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the cordial talks.

LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES OVER DEATH OF GDR'S EBERT

AU071732 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman; Mitko Grigorov, State Council deputy chairman; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Yordan Golemanov, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department at the BCP Central Committee, today visited the GDR Embassy in Sofia.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers they expressed most genuine and deep condolences to Ambassador Manfred Schmidt, in connection with the death of Friedrich Ebert, the eminent state and party figure of the GDR.

POLITBURO MEMBERS MEET STUDENTS IN SOFIA

AU072021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] The traditional meeting between the BCP Central Committee Politburo members and the students Komsomol aktiv is taking place at the Universiade Hall in Sofia. This meeting was organized by the Dimitrov Kosomol Central Committee and the Sofia City Dimitrov Komsomol, in connection with the students holiday on December 8.

With stormy and prolonged applause and spontaneous exclamations glorifying the party, those present at the meeting welcomed Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kibadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, and Nacho Papazov. Also welcomed were Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council.

The meeting was opened by Georgi Tanev, the first secretary of the Kosomol Central Committee. Georgi Dechev, student in the Lenin Machine and Electrical Engineering Higher Institute, delivered a speech. In his speech he reviewed the deeds and initiatives of the students' youth on the eve of the national Kosomol conference.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was especially cordially welcomed by those attending the meeting, conveyed greetings to the Bulgarian academic youths on the eve of their holiday.

METEOROLOGICAL ROCKET STATION TO BE BUILT IN AKHTOPOL

AU100910 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

["Meteorological Rockets Over Akhtopol"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec. 10 (BTA)--There are about 30 stations for rocket air sounding in the world. They supply valuable data on the processes going on in its upper layers. One more station of this type will be built in Bulgaria, near the seaside of Akhtopol.

M-100 meteorological rockets will be blasted off from the launching pad of the Akhtopol station. Bulgarian specialists are familiar with the M-100 rockets for they took active part in the original experiments with them as they did later in the experiments with the new MMP-06-Dart rocket systems.

Summing up the data obtained from the rocket air sounding, that received from the three Bulgarian aerological stations, carrying out radio-probing at a height of 40 km, and that received from meteorological satellites and orbiting stations, the Bulgarian weathermen will be able to make their weather forecasts much more accurate. On the other hand, the new rocket station is bound to provide a fresh impetus to scientific researches into the stratosphere and the mesosphere.

Space meteorology is one of the main occupations of the Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, carrying out the tasks under the Intercosmos programme. The associates of the institute have invented a number of methods, which were met with enthusiastic appreciation by their foreign colleagues. Thus for instance, the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and India are applying the Bulgarian method of measuring the high winds by means of the so called chaffs-strips of aluminium foil of dimension calculated to give radar reflections. They are raised in a meteorological rocket at a height of 100 km and are thrown into the atmosphere. The metal cloud which moves in the direction of the wind, reflects the radiowaves and could be followed by a radiolocator. Soviet specialists are adopting the Bulgarian method of objective analysis of meteorological fields, needed for the drawing up of weather reports.

BRIEFS

SOVIET DEPUTY MINISTER'S VISIT--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Vyacheslav Dvoryakovskiy, deputy minister of Soviet medical industry. During the talks, issues connected with the implementation of the general program for specialization and production-sharing in the sphere of the pharmaceutical industry were discussed. Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU]

COOPERATION WITH CSSR--The 6th session of the Bulgarian-CSSR Permanent Transportation Commission ended in Sofia today. A program for the fulfillment of basic trends in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of transportation for 1981-(?1985) was worked out. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU]

LUKANOV IN MOSCOW--Moscow, 21 November 1979, (BTA)--Today Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, met Ivan Arkhipov, USSR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in Moscow. During their talk they discussed questions of mutual interest for the two countries. Today Andrey Lukanov met and held talks with Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry, and with Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Nov 79 p 6 AU]

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow today. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry, by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and by other officials. Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present at the airport [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 79 AU]

KHRISTOV ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW--Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, received Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, in Moscow today. In a friendly atmosphere they discussed concrete questions of the exchange of goods between the two countries during this year, as well as questions pertaining to the expansion and intensification of economic cooperation between the two countries. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, also met Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. They discussed questions concerning the further development of Bulgarian-Soviet trade and economic relations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 19 Nov 79 AU]

ZHIVKOVA'S ACTIVITIES--Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, today was a guest of the students and professors of Sofia's Klihent Okhridski University, the oldest higher educational establishment in Bulgaria. In her speech she emphasized that the students and professors of Sofia University must continue to involve themselves in the activity for the realization of the high goals and tasks set in the national program for raising the role of art and culture in the harmonious development of personality. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU]

DOYNOV MEETS VARNA STUDENTS--A celebration devoted to the Bulgarian students holiday was held in Varna today. Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the celebration and conveyed most cordial greetings to the students and professors on behalf of the Politburo and of Todor Zhivkov personally. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 79 AU]

LEADERS' MEETINGS WITH STUDENTS--On the occasion of 8 December, the students holiday, Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met the students of the Bulgarian State Music Conservatory in Sofia. In Burgas students of the Asen Zlatarov Chemical and Technical Institute, students of the teachers institute, and pupils of the medical school, as well as students of the international tourism institute, met Comrade Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He congratulated the students on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, wishing them every success in life and in their studies. A festive meeting was held in Ruse on the same occasion. Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as guest of honor, spoke to the students from the agricultural institute for machine building, mechanization and electrification, to the pupils of the medical institute and the kindergarten teachers' school. He greeted the students on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU]

U.S. 'LANGUAGE OF FORCE' INADMISSIBLE

AU071306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "The Inadmissibility of the Language of Force"]

[Text] The mercury in the thermometer of the American-Iranian crisis continues to rise. The world public is becoming increasingly alarmed about this development and this alarm is directly proportionate to the way the United States is directing its floating war bases to the Iranian coast, and to the way the realistic possibility of military intervention is increasing.

The bourgeois press is weighing up the present combat strength of the Iranian Air Force and Navy compared with the U.S. offensive force that is being concentrated. It is thus most decidedly not contributing toward normalizing the atmosphere, to say nothing of that part of the press which has caused confusion and is directly calling for the use of a stick against Iran.

The gravity of the situation has led the UN secretary general to convene an urgent Security Council session. I. Hulinsky, the CSSR's permanent representative in the United Nations, adopted there a clearcut and principled stand on the topic under discussion on behalf of our country. He stressed that it is imperative for all states at all times to consistently respect the generally recognized norms of international diplomatic law. Within this framework, the Czechoslovak delegation is prepared to support in the Security Council those measures that are aimed both at a quick release of the diplomatic personnel being held in Tehran contrary to the existing international arrangements, and at satisfying Iran's just demands--but we cannot agree to even the gravest disputes being solved by the threat or the use of force. The measures the Security Council eventually adopts must not be a pretext for further escalating the conflict or for interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

Just as a perfunctory glance at the past American-Iranian relations shows, so the present known situation also shows to the fullest extent that such a warning is absolutely justified. The former Iranian ruler was elevated to his emperor's seat by a counterrevolutionary putsch organized in August, 1953, after a political decision at the highest level, by the American CIA intelligence service. For a quarter of a century, Iran has served as a milch cow for American monopolies and as a gendarme guarding American interests. Last year alone, during the unforgettable anti-shah demonstrations, the army and police units killed or wounded--with the public support of the American President, which has not been forgotten--up to 60,000 Iranians.

Iran could not but regard the permission for the former shah to enter the United States as a defiant anti-Iran provocation of the highest order. More and more Americans are beginning to realize this today.

The Iranian Government warned the United States on 23 April that it would regard it as an "unfriendly act", should this country grant political asylum to the deposed ruler. The reasons for this were, and are, obvious: The United States had placed him on the throne once before and had been satisfied with him; so where could Iran get a guarantee that this would not be attempted again? Another reason was that, in Iranian eyes, such a step would sanction the transfer abroad, on Reza Pahlavi's instructions, enormous sums of money, sums going into tens of billions of dollars. The Iranian Government and people are justified in believing that these misappropriated sums should be returned to the country; and that, in the same way, they must not be denied the right to bring the former ruler to court.

But instead of all this, the absolute opposite has happened. Iranian funds in American banks have been frozen. This has created a deep international feeling of alarm and a lack of belief in the trustworthiness of the American banking system. This applies both to the majority of banks in the capitalist world, which regard this action as politically motivated and thus improper, and also--and particularly--to the OPEC member countries. During the past 6 years the latter have deposited the enormous sum of $185 billion in foreign banks; $150 billion of this were deposited by the seven largest crude oil exporters in the Middle East; and now these countries are most sharply realizing how dangerous for them this American precedent is, since the United States might in the future use as a means of pressure the same measure against themselves as it has used against Iran.

It was no coincidence that in the Security Council debate the Czechoslovak representative stressed--like other delegates--the inadmissibility of the threat of force or its direct use even in the present critical situation; because, in the propaganda foam heaped around this situation, we cannot lose sight of the broader and graver issue--namely, that the United States has for some time been aiming at emphatically strengthening its military presence in the entire area of the Indian Ocean, on the shores of which lie 50 states. The enhanced U.S. military presence is being quite openly interpreted as a possibility of intervening, arbitrarily and by armed force, wherever the United States considers it necessary. That means, among other places, eastern and southern Africa, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere. If the American weekly NEWSWEEK recently wrote that Iran was the "first target" in the event of U.S. military action, then this simply means that the turn of other targets would also come. An armed attack against Iranian sovereignty would thus be a sign of an extremely dangerous strengthening of hegemonism in U.S. foreign policy.

DELEGATION RECEIVED IN USSR BY RUSAKOV

LD071814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In line with the plan of relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ, a delegation of our party workers visited the USSR between 2 and 7 December. Under the leadership of Eugen Turzo, member of the Central Committee and head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, they discussed party work at departments of the CPSU Central Committee and in the Vladimir Obkom. The delegation was also received by Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAGUE REFUTES ALLEGATIONS ON POSTPONEMENT OF GENSCHER VISIT

LD081056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Dietrich Genscher has asked for a postponement of his planned visit to Czechoslovakia because, as he has stated, he is now very busy. The Czechoslovak side took note of this fact and Minister Genscher will visit a few weeks later than planned.

RUDE PRAVO writes today in a commentary entitled, "How Objectively Do They Report," that postponements of visits of government representatives occur frequently and that there is nothing unusual about this. Some West German papers, however, have begun to spread stories in order to rekindle an anti-Czechoslovak campaign.

The Vienna correspondent of the Bonn newspaper, BONNER RUNDSCHAU, writes that the postponement is allegedly a protest against the position of the Czechoslovak leadership on the question of human rights and that Prague is unhappy with the decision of the FRG Government. BONNER RUNDSCHAU has again offered an [word indistinct] example of how objectively it informs its readers, because neither of the allegations contain a grain of truth. After all, Minister Genscher confirmed in his statement that he is very eager to hold talks with foreign affairs ministers of socialist states and that he will soon visit Czechoslovakia.

INDRA, POLEDNIK SIGN BOOK OF CONDOLENCES FOR SED'S EBERT

LD072118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The memory of Friedrich Ebert, deceased member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council and People's Chamber of the GDR, was honored today by inscriptions in the book of condolences in the building of the GDR Embassy in Prague by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; representatives of the government; and other eminent personages. Members of the Prague diplomatic corps also came to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased.

In the building of the GDR Central Consulate in Bratislava condolences on the death of Friedrich Ebert were expressed by an inscription in the book of condolences by Ludvik Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

DAILY MARKS SFRY ANNIVERSARY, HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS

AU041026 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Nov 79 p 6 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "Yugoslavia: Anniversary With a Mobilizing Significance; Resolve to Overcome Difficulties"]

[Excerpts] There is no European country that has been exposed to such merciless tests this year as Yugoslavia. In the spring there was the devastating earthquake in Montenegro, the consequences of which will be felt for a long time to come, especially by the population of the coastal region of that Yugoslav republic, and now there have been the floods. Hardly anyone remembers similarly extensive and devastating floods over such a large area of Yugoslavia. The working people of this socialist country are thus facing a period that will not be at all easy.

The last days of November always have a festive character in Yugoslavia but it seems that this year they will be marked rather by the mobilization of the will and resolve of the working people to overcome their difficult problems. In this respect they very much resemble the events, the anniversary of which on 29 November the Yugoslav republics and nationalities commemorate every year as their greatest holiday. On this day in 1943, in the middle of World War II, the second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia convened in Jajce, a small town in Bosnia, where it adopted the decision not to restore the monarchy in the country and to organize the new Yugoslavia on a just ethnic (federation of national republics) and social basis.

Although the situation in the years of the anti-fascist war can hardly be compared with the present, nevertheless the memory of 29 November 1943 functions in Yugoslavia not only as a binding legacy but at the same time as a mobilizing challenge to grapple with difficulties, at the moment particularly with those caused by nature, which have adverse consequences for the whole of society. Therein lies the similarity between the present and the days 36 years ago.

The situation is not made easier by the fact that--in spite of some indisputable successes in the economic stabilization of the country--some adverse trends also persist in the Yugoslav economy. They are manifested in the continued high degree of inflation (according to the data of the SFRY Assembly it may increase 22-23 percent this year), which is caused--among other things--by the disproportionately large consumption in all spheres, by the foreign trade deficit and by the stagnating productivity of labor. Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council (Federal Government), has said: "We still consume as though nothing serious was happening in the world and in our country, as though it had no grave economic, social and political consequences." The weekly KOMMUNIST, the LCY organ, has pointed out in an editorial the astounding habit that has been the practice for years, the "discrepancy between the planned and the actual trends in the Yugoslave economy." That is why the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee d dealt, above all, with the party's activation in the struggle for a truly concrete fulfillment of the conclusions of last year's Ninth LCY Congress. It sharply rejected the fairly widely spread conformism and opportunism--motivated by the uncommunist wish to have "peace at home"--which is also manifested in aversion to criticism and self-criticism.

Naturally, not only problems but also successes can be seen. However, even they are not borne with ease. Hard work was, for instance, necessary to make the per-capita value of the social product rise from the prewar state of 30 percent below world average (in 1939) to today's 34 percent above that average. It is our wish that fruitful, mutually beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia--which has expereinced a dynamic upsurge in the last few years and has great possibilities for the future, provided that there is good will on both sides--also may contribute to such results.

PARTY DAILY MARKS ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU291100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Nov 79 p 7 AU

["AR"-Signed article: "A Holiday of People's Albania: The 35th Anniversary of the Victory of the National Liberation Struggle"]

[Text] Tomorrow, on 29 November, it will have been 35 years since the Albanian people freed themselves from the fascist occupants and the small country in the Balkans regained its natioral sovereignty. This day has rightly become the most significant day in Albania's modern history.

The path leading to that victory had not been easy. It was the result of the self-denying struggle of the heroic Albanian people, a struggle that was an inseparable part of the general anti-fascist struggle. The favorable conditions for its successful culmination, however, were created by the victorious advance of the Soviet Army, which crushed the fascist troops along the entire front and also eased their grip in the Southern Europe.

The victory over fascism opened for the Albanian people the path to social progress. The people's power that emerged from the anti-fascist struggle could devote its efforts to profound socioeconomic transformations of the society. At that time Albania was known for its semi-feudal conditions. There was no industry in the country, agriculture was on a low level and the illiteracy of the population reached vast dimensions.

If--under those conditions--the Albanian working people achieved significant successes in bringing about a revolutionary transformation of the country, it was possible only thanks to broad international assistance and the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. An industrialization of the country was achieved in a historically short period of time, within the framework of that selfless cooperation. Coal mining, the extraction of natural gas and other raw materials and electricity production experienced a speedy development. The processing branches--textile, timber and food industry--too, developed.

In the sixties Albania unilaterally oriented its foreign relations toward China. That orientation was to the detriment of the Albanian people and the interests of socialism. As Albanian documents that are now being published confirm, the Maoists viewed Albania as merely a suitable instrument for the implementation of their hegemonist policy in Europe and, in the pursuit of that goal, they unscrupulously interfered in the internal affairs of the country. When Albania opposed that Maoist policy, it was given a typical answer--Beijing terminated all cooperation, a cooperation Chinese officials used to call eternal.

Those experiences sharply contrast with the significant successes yielded by Albania's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries in the preceding decades, a cooperation that was based on the respect for sovereignty, non-interference, equality, mutual benefit and the national interests of the Albanian people.

The Czechoslovak and Albanian people are linked by sentiments of mutual respect and friendship. The experiences gained from the development of mutual relations confirm that their upsurge has always been to the benefit of the Albanian and Czechoslovak peoples, to the benefit of the cause of socialism, and that--on the contrary--their unilateral restriction has always had only negative consequences. The CSSR continues to be prepared--just as in the past--to develop economic and other relations with the People's Republic of Albania on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, as ensues from the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy.

VATICAN SUPPORT FOR DISSIDENTS MISDIRECTED

AU051507 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 48 28 Nov 79 p 8 AU

[ "AS" signed commentary: "Under the Slogan of Religious Freedom"]

[Text] The activation and stepped up offensive of the Vatican's foreign policy, which we are currently witnessing has also been influenced, it seems, by the foreign policy of the United States. The attacks on the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, which have their orgin in the concept of the "new settlement of the world" that has been worked out by Carter's administration, have found willing support among some influential representatives of the Papal Curia. That concept inspires the reactionary circles of the Vatican to intensify their own clerical anticommunism and to step up their struggle against Marxism-Leninism and the countries of real socialism.

This course of action is, in its consequences, at odds with the attitude assumed by the Vatican delegation at the Belgrade conference of states that ratified the Helsinki document. There it supported, quite realistically, the demand to preserve peace and to carry on detente and disarmament.

The reactionay, unrealistically thinking circles of the Papal Curia have, in their relationship with the socialist countries, taken up the North American platform of interpreting the Helsinki documents, especially as far as the so-called problem of human rights and their alleged violation in the countries of the socialist community is concerned. [paragraph continues]

From the position of overt interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states, they call for international control of the implementation of human rights and freedoms, particularly of the freedom of religion, in the socialist countries.

They are trying to distort the essence of our socialist state's relations vis-a-vis religion and church and--under slogans of the struggle for the protection of the rights of individuals--they demand wider scope for the all-round activity of the church as a socio-political institution and a "partner of the state leadership" in solving all-social issues. They disagree with our perception of the church as an exclusively religious institution which--in harmony with its mission--does not interfere in sociopolitical affairs and focuses on satisfying the religious and ceremonial needs of the believers. They are trying to cast doubt on the principles governing state-church relations and refer to them as a violation of the freedom of religion.

The Vatican reaction plays an important role in all anti-Czechoslovak campaigns conducted by anti-communist centers abroad. It equates the socialist system in the CSSR with the fascist regime in Chile, claims that the "rights of the church" are being particularly violated in the CSSR and demands, therefore, a particularly "tough approach" to Czechoslovakia.

The everyday life in our country proves that all that is lies and fabrications. No one in the CSSR viilates the freedom of religion and religious ceremonies. However, we disagree--and will do so even in future--with attempts to turn the church into a political factor and even more so with the activities of some individuals who violate valid laws.

In connection with this "tough line" with respect to the CSSR, the Vatican reaction focuses increasingly on the so-called Czechoslovak question, on the support for the "Charter 77" and Czechoslovak dissidents. It deliberately fabricates cases of some sort of oppression of the church and believers and is thus trying to discredit our republic in the eyes of the international public.

Those representatives of the Vatican Curia who organize this activity should realize that it does not benefit mutually good relations and is fundamentally at variance with the policy of peace and international detente, which even the Vatican has endorsed several times in statements of its supreme representative.

STROUGAL PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR TO ONDRICH

LD232215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded to Frantisek Ondrich, minister chairman of the Committee of People's Control of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Order of Labor on the occasion of his 50th birthday and in recognition of his many years of activity in important political and economic posts.

The high state distinction was presented to him in Prague today by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal. He voiced an appreciation on the merits of Frantisek Ondrich in the construction of socialism in our country and stressed his many years of selfless and committed work.

The ceremony was attended by Deputy Federal Premiers Karol Laco, Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik, the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, Miroslav Capka, and the head of the office of Presidium of the Federal Government, Frantisek Stafa.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO JAROSLAV HAJN

LD072130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has presented Jaroslav Hajn, member of the Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, with the Order of the Republic in Prague. The high state distinction has been awarded to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday in recognition of many years of political and public activities in the construction of socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely congratulated him on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and on his own behalf on his birthday, and paid a tribute to his responsible, selfless activity in important party and public posts. He wished him many successes for the future in meritorious work for the benefit of our socialist society, good health and much happiness in personal life.

Comrade Jaroslav Hajn was received, too, in Prague by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He congratulated him on the award of the high state distinction, the Order of the Republic, and handed him a letter of congratulations from the Federal Assembly.

HOFFMANN PRESENTS AWARD TO JAN TRAVNICEK

LD071806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In recognition of many years of active and selfless political activity, the president of the republic has awarded the Victorious February Order to Jan Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Central Control Auditing Commission of the Czech Trade Union Council. The state distinction was presented to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

PLANT PARTY BODY ORDERED REPETITION OF PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

AU060907 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 Dec 1979 on page 3 carries a 2,000-word article by Miloslav Hajek, entitled "An Instrument of Responsibility," which deals with the use of the "party's right of control" by communists in the Meopta Enterprise in Prerov in North Moravia. The article gives an account of the efforts exerted by the all-factory CPCZ Committee to contribute to the fulfillment of Meopta's annual plan and cites the "exchange of persons in the office of the deputy enterprise director" as a "part of a broad set of measures" aimed at achieving that goal. In discussing the current interviews connected with the exchange of party cards, the article notes that some of the interviews were repeated: "In Meopta Prerov they do not hesitate to do over the interviews with those who postpone, be it only for a short period, the materialization of the personal tasks they have been charged with. That applies to all executives, including the enterprise director. The all-factory CPCZ Committee notified even him to reckon in November with additions to be made in the record of his interview. The communists in the economic leadership also know that, apart from a running control of the fulfillment of personal tasks by the party bodies, next year they will be evaluated comprehensively on the basis of their fulfillment of those tasks."

HARVEST RESULTS IN EAST SLOVAKIA REVIEWED

AU062112 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Marta Husakova report: "They Are Already Thinking of the Spring"]

[Summary] East Slovak farmers have completed autumn agricultural work and an exceptionally adverse agricultural year. The harvest of densely sown cereals was the lowest in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Instead of the planned 640,988 tons of cereals they produced only 496,852 tons, which is 77.5 percent. This year the hectare yields averaged only 2.95 tons, compared with 3.5 tons in 1976 and 3.28 tons in 1978.

On the other hand, the East Slovak farmers have reaped the largest harvest of corn for grain in the history of socialist agriculture--the hectare yields averaged 4.07 tons. Yet even the more than 9,000 hectares sown with corn for grain did not suffice to eliminate the East Slovak shortfall in grain crops.

Eng J. Mikita, candidate of sciences and director of the Regional Agricultural Administration in Kosice noted in that context that, in comparison with the other regions in Slovakia and the whole of Czechoslovakia, this year East Slovakia experienced the lowest decline in yields. However, that does not mean that there are no shortcomings in the work of the agricultural enterprises.

The sugar beet hectare yields averaged only 28.5 tons, compared with 33.96 tons a year ago, owing to the fact that--as a consequence of adverse weather conditions in the spring--sugar beets were sown for all practical purposes after the termination of the agrotechnical deadlines, and owing to the dry and excessively warm month of May. This year's weather benefited only the potatoes, which produced a record harvest. The hectare yields averaged 16.83 tons, compared with last year's 12.49 tons.

"Proceeding from this year's experience, in the fall all agricultural enterprises placed emphasis on a good-quality sowing of winter crops. Yet drought has again claimed its tribute. More than 13,000 hectares of winter wheat is threatened, according to agronomists, because they either have not taken root or have dried out, most of it in the districts of Michalovce and Trebisov. That means that in the spring it will be necessary to carefully consider which areas should be kept and which plowed under." That, however, requires adequate agricultural technology, which was lacking in the fall. "According to Eng M. Dobos, chief of mechanization at the Regional Agricultural Administration in Kosice, the agricultural enterprises in East Slovakia are short of more than 1,450 trucks and, therefore, have to use tractors for the transportation of straw, cereals, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, which they then lack in plowing, spreading manure and so forth." A similar situation exists with regard to trailer implements. In the region, for instance, there is one plow for 167.4 hectares of soil and one share [pluzna radlica] for 35.79 hectares. "On the basis of exactly calculated data those in charge of mechanization ask to be provided, by the time the spring agricultural works begin, at least with the absolute minimum number of plows, disk harrows, sowing machines and some types of combine harvesters".

East Slovak farmers will use the winter rest to prepare agricultural technology for the spring.

ADN REPORTS QOTBZADEH COMMENTS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD071500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--Iranian acting Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced Friday that some of the persons being detained by students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would be released shortly. The foreign minister said at a press conference in Tehran, however, that those who were guilty of espionage would face trial. They "have broken the barriers of diplomatic immunity."

Qotbzadeh announced that a decision would be reached within 24 hours as to when the court proceedings would take place.

USSR'S TIKHONOV, DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD091904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A Soviet Government delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov,CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first vice premier, arrived in the GDR capital tonight to attend the 25th meeting, beginning on Monday, of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. They were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Gunter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, members of the GDR Council of Ministers and other personages. Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov was present.

Talks Begin

LD101020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-The 25th meeting of the GDR-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation began in Berlin today.

The government delegations of the two countries are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Politburo and first deputy of the prime minister.

On the agenda are important measures for the further integration of the economies of the two countries, in confirmity with the agreements concluded on the occasion of the official friendship visit by a USSR party and government delegation attending the GDR's 30th anniversary. At the center of the deliberations are tangible measures for realizing the program of specialisation and cooperation of production between the two states until 1990 which was signed on 5 October.

PRESS RELEASE ISSUED ON MARGOT HONECKER PARIS VISIT

AU082030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Excerpt] Paris (ND correspondent)--At the conclusion of the 2-day official visit to Paris by Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, on Tuesday night the French Education Ministry published a press release, which says among other things:

"During her stay, Margot Honecker, GDR minister for public education, conducted talks with her French colleagues on the present development of the education systems in both countries as well as on bilateral relations in the field of education.

"The talks permitted the outlining of cooperation topics of mutual interest on which an exchange of information and experience will be held. At the same time the ministers underlined the significance of a better knowledge of the partner's language and a better acquaintance with the cultural and social realities of the other country for the development of cooperation.

"During her visit Minister Margot Honecker had a meeting with Jean-Francois Poncet, minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic. In the course of the meeting topical questions of the relations between the GDR and France were discussed."

HONECKER RECEIVES ZAMBIAN OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD081420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council today received at the SED Central Committee headquarters in Berlin Reuben C. Kamanga, member of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) Central Committee of Zambia and chairman of the Committee for Political and Legal Questions of the UNIP Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

Reuben C. Kamanga conveyed cordial greetings and a personal message from Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda. He explained that the people of Zambia under the leadership of its president and UNIP meets with determination all maneuvers and intrigues of imperialism, especially the militarist attacks of the Muzorewa-Smith regime. Faithful to its policy in the past Zambia will continue to support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of the South Africa against colonialism and apartheid, for freedom and independence.

Erich Honecker asked Reuben C. Kamanga to convey cordial greetings to President Kaunda. The GDR will continue to stand firmly at Zambia's side in the anti-imperialist struggle. One of the most significant results of the visit by the GDR party and state delegation to socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in November 1979 was the strengthening of the alliance of the socialist community with the Arab and African states as well as with the liberation movements. On the occasion of this visit the GDR once again affirmed its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

The meeting, which was attended by the secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo; and Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo, took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and solidarity.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD012100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 1 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Maputo (ADN correspondent)--Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister for higher and vocational education, arrived from Tanzania in Mozambique Saturday on a working visit lasting several days. He was most cordially welcomed in Maputo by Minister of Justice Teodato Hunguana.

The guest will have talks on the deepening of cooperation between the two states in the field of higher and vocational education. GDR lecturers are at present teaching in social-scientific, technical and natural-scientific faculties of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo. Young Mozambicans have been trained at GDR universities and colleges for years.

End of Visit

LD051546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--ADN correspondent--At the end of his 5-day working visit to Mozambique, Prof Hans-Joachim Boehme, the GDR higher education minister, had a further meeting with Gracha Machel, the Mozambique minister for education and culture.

During the friendly exchange of views agreement was reached about the aims of the long-term cooperation between the two states in the sphere of higher and technical school education.

Professor Boehme left for home the same day.

EDUCATION COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MADAGASCAR

LD292045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Antananarivo--During his visit to Madagascar, Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school matters, signed an agreement on education cooperation between the two states and governments. Under the terms of the agreement, the exchange of experience between the scientists of the two countries will be expanded and more students from Madagascar will be sent to the GDR for training.

During his stay in Antananarivo, Professor Boehme was received by Justin Rakotoniaina, member of the Madagascar Supreme Revolutionary Council. He also had talks with the president of the National Assembly, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, and with Foreign Minister Remi Christian Richard. During the talks both sides expressed their desire to deepen relations between the two states.

During his stay in Madagascar, which ended on Thursday, Minister Boehme also visited a number of educational centers.

EGON KRENZ RECEIVES MALIAN DELEGATION

LD072115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Egon Krenz, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, today received a delegation of the Mali People's Democratic Union led by its executive secretary, Sory Coulibaly. They discussed cooperation between the youth organizations of the two countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES CHILEAN DELEGATION

LD072045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday a delegation of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee led by its secretary general, Luis Corvalan, which included members of the Political Committee Gladys Marin, Manuel Cantero and Jorge Insunza. In an atmosphere of fraternal alliance they discussed questions of the anti-fascist and democratic struggle being waged by the Chilean people, international developments and the relations between the two parties.

Luis Corvalan spoke about the situation in Chile and the growing resistance front in which further circles of the Chilean people are joining in the struggle against the Pinochet regime. Ten years after its foundation, the Popular Unity is again an alliance of Chile's most progressive forces and the driving force of the people's movement. It is fighting for close cooperation among all of Chile's antifascist and democratic forces, including the Christian Democrats, who had an important place in the opposition, stressed Luis Corvalan.

Erich Honecker spoke about the SED's topical tasks in the domestic and foreign political sphere. True to their internationalist convictions, the communists and the people of the GDR continued to stand firmly by the side of all peoples fighting against fascism, imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

Erich Honecker and Luis Corvalan underlined the great importance of the latest USSR's disarmament initiative for the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The implementation of concrete steps of disarmament and international detente is in accord with the vital interests of all peoples.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their satisfaction with the victory of the Nicaraguan people's revolution. They stressed their solidarity with the struggle being waged by the peoples of Latin America for national independence, social justice and progress. They emphatically demanded the release of all political prisoners and the people who have been abducted, the victims of reaction and imperialism.

The comradely exchange of views confirmed the agreement of the two parties on all questions discussed.

EGON KRENZ RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD032222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Egon Krenz, first secretary of the Free German Youth [FDJ] Central Council today received a delegation of the Youth Association for National Salvation of Kampuchea, led by its Chairman Neach Thorn. Egon Krenz told them that GDR youth were watching with sympathy the struggle of the Kampuchean people and its youth in building a new and democratic country following the crushing of the Pol Pot regime. The many gestures by boys and girls in the "Help the Children of Kampuchea Drive" were graphic proof of solidarity. Neach Thorn thanked the FDJ and GDR Pioneer organization for their active solidarity and close cooperation with the Kampuchean youth organization.

IRISH CP OFFICIAL GIVES LECTURES IN BERLIN

AU082105 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6 Dec 79 p 12 AU

["BZ" report: "Guest Lecturer From Ireland at the Bezirk Party School: Interesting Lectures and Animated Exchange of Ideas"]

[Summary] "Comrade Fergal Costello, member of the Politburo of the Irish Communist Party, visited the GDR capital of Berlin from 4 to 6 December as a guest lecturer of the Central Committee of the Irish Communist Party.

"Comrade Costello spoke before party aktivs of the Treptov Kreis organization and the central transport organs as well as before teachers and students of the Friedrich Engels Bezirk Party School. [paragraph continues]

"Comrade Costello spoke about the political and social situation in Ireland and about the struggle of that country's communists." An animated exchange of views and ideas followed the lectures which were received with great interest. Comrade Costello was acquainted with the experiences of Berlin party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and studied social and cultural institutions in the capital.

ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU082125 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 6 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[NZ report: "Delegation of Italian Christians in the GDR: Guests Received by Adolf Niggemeier in Otto Nuschke House"]

[Summary] "A study delegation of Italian Christians, including leading officials of the association of Italian Catholic workers paid a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the Secretariat of the CDU Main Executive."

The delegation was received by Adolf Niggemeier, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CDU Main Executive, for talks at the Otto Nuschke House. He informed the guests about the role and activities of the CDU, the cooperation of the democratic forces within the National Front as well as about the GDR policy aimed at peace and detente. During their visit the guests visited Dresden, Weimar, Leipzig, Naumburg and the Otto Nuschke Central Training Institution at Burgscheidungen.

SED-NETHERLANDS CP COMMUNIQUE ON HAGER VISIT

AU041252 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 79 p 6 AU

[SED-Netherlands Communist Party joint communique on the 28 November-1 December visit by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to the Netherlands]

[Text] An SED delegation headed by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Netherlands 28 November-1 December 1979 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN].

The delegation was made up of: Otto Reinhold, Central Committee member and director of the SED Central Committee Institute for Social Sciences; Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the Department for International Relations, and Guenter Mauersberger, staff member in the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations.

The SED delegation was received for talks by Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the CPN Central Committee. The delegation held further talks with a CPN delegation made up of Politburo members Jaap Wolff and Boe Thio and Central Committee members Jan de Boo and Gerard Pothoven, director of WAARHEID.

During its stay, the SED delegation visited Amsterdam, Zaanstad and Utrecht where it acquainted itself--during meetings with CPN members and officials--with the struggle of the Netherlands communists for the interests of the working people and for peace and democracy.

During the talks, an exchange of views on topical political problems took place. Kurt Hager discussed the successful balance on the GDR's 30th anniversary. He also discussed the new tasks in fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress. The CPN representatives expounded on the policy and activities of the party since its 26th congress.

During the consultations, which took place in a comradely atmosphere, the importance of the joint statement which had been agreed upon in November 1978 on the occasion of the visit of a CPN delegation to the GDR was stressed.

The representatives of both parties devoted special attention to topical international questions. They are of the opinion that the curbing of the arms race, especially of nuclear armament, and steps toward disarmament are the most urgent tasks.

During the 70s, important steps on the path of detente were made, primarily thanks to the efforts of the socialist countries, the workers class in the capitalist countries, and all anti-imperialist, democratic and peace-loving forces. The attempts by the aggressive imperialist forces to destroy the process of detente and to revert to the cold war era must be thwarted.

Both parties emphasize the great importance of the SALT II agreement. They support the new initiatives of the Soviet Union enabling the promotion of the solution of the problems of arms limitation and disarmament in Europe. Negotiations must be started immediately to prevent a dangerous new round of nuclear armament.

The SED and the CPN emphasize that the peoples of Europe are facing a choice of great importance now that the NATO decisions on the production and deployment of new nuclear missiles is impending. Both parties consequently think that coordinated action by all peace-loving forces against the danger of a nuclear war and for the defense and expansion of international detente is necessary. A life in peace and security must be safeguarded for the peoples in the coming decade.

On the occasion of their fraternal meeting, the SED and the CPN affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The fight for peace, security and social progress, as was emphasized by both parties, further heightens the communists' responsibility and role toward their peoples. The international communist movement exercises increasing influence over the situation in the world. Both parties will continue to contribute to strengthening the communist movement.

The discussions were marked by a broad consensus on the questions treated. The SED and CPN delegations underlined with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties is developing in a positive way. They will further deepen their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and internationalistic solidarity.

Amsterdam, 1 December 1979

HONECKER CABLES WALDHEIM ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU301356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council Chairman, to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim on the occasion of the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People"--date not given]

[Text] The "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People" provides an occasion for us to reaffirm the GDR's consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, for self-determination and the creation of their own stage.

We will also grant support to the suffering Palestinian people in the future in their struggle to implement their rightful interests. This will be done according to the humanistic principles of our policy.

The developments in the Middle East proves that this region will remain one of the world's most tension-fraught areas as long as the crux of the problem--the Palestine question--remains without a just solution. The separate agreements have further aggravated the situation. Israel has been encouraged to continue its policy of aggression and occupation.

The GDR comes out against all attempts to include the United Nations in any way whatsoever in the implementation of the peace-threatening separate agreements.

I take this opportunity to again affirm in the name of the GDR and in accordance with UN decisions that a just solution to the Palestine problem within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement is only possible through the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and insuring the inviolable national rights of the Palestinian people. Both demands, which are organically linked, hold the fundamental prerequisite for a just and lasting peace, and for the independent existence and security of the states and peoples of that region.

DER MORGEN COMMENTS ON AUTHOR'S U.S. VISIT

AU091638 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 6 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Horst Shaefer commentary on GDR Writers' Association Chairman Hermann Kant lecture tour of the United States: "United States Discovers the GDR"]

[Text] At the time-honored Columbia University in New York--the last stop of Hermann Kant's lecture tour of the United States--he was presented to the listeners, who filled the auditorium during his reading from the novel "Der Aufenthalt" to the last seat, as one of the most important GDR writers of contemporary German literature. At Minnesota State University he got strong applause for his lecture "My ABC of GDR Literature" which--as one professor put it--"introduced us to the wealth and variety of GDR literature." Staffers in the Library of Congress in Washington congratulated Hermann Kant after he had read from his works for the tape archive of the famous library, the first German-speaking author to do so.

Germanic studies teachers in Utah stressed that his lectures and seminars on the role and significance of literature and of the Writers' Association had conveyed a better GDR image to them and the students and had contributed to eliminating "preconceived ideas and cliches."

The 4-week journey had taken place upon the initiative and invitation by well-known U.S. universities.

"I saw my principal task in presenting the width and variety of our literature" Hermann Kant told me.

The mostly friendly and often cordial reception accorded to the chairman of the GDR Writers' Association was impressive. Hermann Kant sees the reason for it in the fact "that one comes from a country which is held in high esteem by many people here--and it is a nice feeling to be able to contribute to that esteem."

During the trip it emerged that Kant is well-known among "Germanists" in the United States. Not only that, hosts in some airports welcomed him with the novel "Der Aufenthalt" as a token of recognition. We also learned that 32 universities hold GDR courses in which "Die Aula" is among the official reading materials.

It would have been amazing indeed if there had not been attempts to disrupt the successful journey of such a well-known GDR writer. While everywhere else, even in controversial discussions, a business-like and open-minded atmosphere prevailed, in New York numerous FRG citizens had apparently come for the sole reason of provocation. The last-minute cancellation of the Stanford University invitation with rather threadbare arguments belongs to the same syndrome. Numerous teachers of the German institute showed regret over such a "dubious attitude" and linked it to "outside influence."

Kant's words, that "together with a GDR author, a small piece of the GDR has also been invited" applies in any case to all stops of the journey. At all universities questions were raised which go far beyond GDR literature. But nowhere was such a stormy interest in the "GDR as a whole", especially in social questions, evident as in San Francisco, where a moving meeting took place with Angela Davis and her students.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET MPR ON 55TH ANNIVERSARY

AU262345 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 79 p 1-2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A congratulations message was sent by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, to Yumjaggiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and Presidium chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and to Jambyn Batmonh, MPR Council of Ministers chairman on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the proclaiming of the founding of the MPR. The cable reads:

On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the MPR we convey cordial greetings and congratulations to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, as well as to the Mongolian people fraternally linked with us.

The MPR's founding and the adoption of a democratic constitution on 26 Nov 1924 were an outstanding event on your country's revolutionary path. They ushered in the fundamental democratic transformations which created the prerequisites for the gradual transition from feudalism to socialism. In this, the young people's power under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party accomplished an intensive creative work and achieved historic successes. [paragraph continues]

These revolutionary socioeconomic transformations were implemented in the unshakable alliance and on the basis of all-round and comradely cooperation with the party and the country of Lenin.

We congratulate you, dear comrades, with all our heart on the successes with which the Mongolian fraternal people under the tested leadership of the MPRP is carrying out the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress on the further building of socialism and the development of the MPR into an industrial-agricultural state.

The MPR, whose international authority is constantly growing, today furnishes an active contribution to the struggle for peace, security and detente, especially on the Asian Continent, as a respected member of the socialist community of states.

The communists and the people of the GDR are filled with great joy over the fact that the cooperation between the SED and the MPRP, between our two states and peoples, is growing closer and more fruitful and that the treaty on friendship and cooperation of May 1977 is filled with life. The GDR will direct its efforts in the future too at further expanding the relations of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation between our parties, states and peoples and at jointly furnishing a contribution to the strengthening of world socialism.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and the Mongolian fraternal people further great successes in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress, and join our best wishes for health and creative strength in your responsible activity.

LEADERS GREET LAO LEADERS ON LPDR ANNIVERSARY

AU041145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Dec 79 pp 1,2 AU

["Fraternal Greetings and Congratulations to Lao People: GDR Congratulates on Fourth Anniversary of Founding the People's Republic"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following congratulations telegram on the Lao National holiday to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and to Souphanouvong, president of the PDR:

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the LPDR's founding we extend to you, the LPRP Central Committee, and the LPDR Government and people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers and people.

In the short time since the founding of the LPDR the Lao fraternal people, under LPRP leadership have scored significant successes in overcoming the grave legacy of the past and the consequences of imperialist aggression. Today they are confidently advancing on the path of building the foundations of socialism.

Socialist Laos enjoys high prestige in the international arena. The LPDR is making an effective contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the entire world.

Together with the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR firmly stands at the side of the Lao people in building the country and in protecting the socialist gains in their just struggle against imperialism and hegemonistic pressure.

It is with great pleasure that we note that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation and solidaristic support among our parties, states and peoples are continuously developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The GDR will continue to make every effort it can to deepen and expand the friendly relations and close cooperation among the GDR and the LPDR for the benefit of our two peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, further success, best health and creative vigor in your responsible activities.

'ILLEGAL' WEST BERLIN POLICE ACTION REPORTED

LD081438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--Another illegal operation of the West Berlin police took place on the property of the GDR railroad at Zoo Station on Friday shortly before midnight. At 2304 the railroad police at Zoo Station received a call from the West Berlin police. A few minutes later a West Berlin police squad led by two officers appeared and sealed off the stairs leading to the main line and S-Bahn (metropolitan railway) platforms.

A large number of those present were crowded into a hall for 1 hour and subjected to checks. Seven persons were arrested.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

LD071758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin Higher Military Court (Militaerobergericht) today sentenced FRG citizen Kurt Spengler to a 10-year prison term for military espionage carried out over many years on behalf of the FRG Federal Intelligence Service (BND). Spengler, as a student at the Technical University in West Berlin had been recruited and given intelligence work training and instruction by a BND agency unlawfully established in West Berlin. He was used for long-term subversive acts of espionage on GDR transit routes, thus grossly violating the transit agreement. The trial confirmed anew the practices of the FRG Federal Intelligence Services which are contrary to international law.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LESOTHO--Horst Koehler, GDR ambassador to the Kingdom of Lesotho, was received in Maseru by Queen Mamaohato for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 79 p 2 AU]

CZINEGE RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE MEETING

LF071300 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI)--The meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states' Defence Ministerial Committee, held in Warsaw from December 4 to 6 under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelki, defence minister of the Polish People's Republic, ended today. Participating in the work of the meeting were the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the commander-in-chief and chief-of-staff of the United Armed Forces.

The Defence Ministerial Committee pronounced univocal and full support to the new initiatives designed to consolidate peace which Leonid Brezhnev announced in his speech on October 6 in Berlin. The committee discussed some timely questions of the United Armed Forces' activity and adopted relative resolutions.

The meeting went off in a spirit of mutual understanding [word indistinct]. The participants were received also by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee.

The Hungarian delegation to the meeting headed by Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister, arrived in Budapest Thursday evening.

PUJA ARRIVES HOME FROM BERLIN MEETING

LD080058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja arrived home today from the Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee.

GDR'S SED DELEGATION ENDS 3-DAY VISIT

LD081926 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI)--A party workers delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party under Horst Tschanter, leader of the CMEA Department of the Central Committee, paid a visit from 5 to 8 December to Hungary, at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee. The delegation conducted an exchange of experiences about topical questions of socialist economic integration and was received by HSWP Central Committee Secretary Ferenc Havasi.

LAZAR, OTHERS RECEIVE OUTGOING UK AMBASSADOR

LD081018 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 6 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of parliament, today received for a farewell visit Richard Parsons, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who is returning home at the end of his term.

Outgoing Venezuelan Ambassador

LD081019 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, received on a farewell call Nelson Hernandez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, who left Budapest for good.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES FIRST PHASE OF PRC-USSR TALKS

LD091743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 9 Dec 79 LD

[Jozsef P. Szabo commentary]

[Test] The first phase of the Soviet-Chinese dialog, held at the deputy foreign minister level, ended in Moscow during the week. Here is Jozsef P. Szabo with the details:

The stand of the USSR has been clear and unequivocal for years. The desire to improve relations has been expressed by a number of concrete proposals, beginning with the mutual renunciation of the use of force, the conclusion of a nonaggression pact, and going so far as the positive declaration of the principles of bilateral relations. At the start of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations, at the establishment of a new forum for the negotiations, a change took place in the attitude and stand of China--there was no longer a rigid insistence on connecting the various problems of improving and noramlizing Soviet-Chinese relations with the border dispute and territorial claims that are not and cannot be substantiated.

With this the main obstacle was removed, which until then prevented discussion of all earlier Soviet proposals. However, the possibility of successful negotiations and the actual improvement of relations was still missing. This is why attention was focussed on statements in Beijing according to which China needed a peaceful international atmosphere. Various signs indicated and still indicate that those who direct the economy of the country are obliged to take into consideration the interests of the Chinese--almost 1 billion of them--and the increasingly evident limitations posed by the contradictions between the constructive work they call socialist and the ties with the capitalists, once thought to be limitless.

Recently, particularly during the Chinese premier's West European tour, it still has been obvious that those who direct Chinese foreign policy have not given up the manipulation of tensions--in other words, the concept that the greater the tension in the world, particularly in East-West and Soviet-American relations, the more valuable the Chinese factor and the greater China's freedom to maneuver. While the Soviet-Chinese dialog was in full swing in Moscow, Hua Guofeng's precisely timed West European dialog could not be misunderstood either, nor could the fact that the plan for new American missiles did not receive such wholehearted support anywhere in West Europe, even in Washington, as it did on the part of the Chinese leadership. The events in Indochina, too, hardly leave any doubt that those directing Chinese foreign policy had, or may have had, ulterior motives about Soviet-Chinese-Vietnamese relations in connection with the Moscow talks.

The talks which started in Moscow on the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations will continue in Beijing in accordance with the original agreement.

GYORI INTERVIEWED ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE DIRECTIVES

LD082012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

["168 Hours" program]

[Text] As you know, the MSZMP will hold its 12th congress in March. NEPSZABADSAG, the central organ of the party, will publish in tomorrow's issue the full text of the congress directives of the Central Committee. On this occasion we have asked Comrade Imre Gyori, Central Committee secretary, to answer a few questions in connection with the preparations for the congress and its directives: [begin recording]

[Question] Allow me, Comrade Gyori, to ask you first of all how the party is preparing for the 12th congress.

[Answer] In one sentence: With work, in a good atmosphere and democratically. A practical contribution to the preparations was the fact that in April last year the Central Committee put on the agenda and comprehensively assessed our activities aimed at the implementation of the 11th congress resolutions. In recent weeks the party organizations have been holding report-back meetings at which the most important experiences of the past 5 years are being evaluated and the tasks laid down.

At its November meeting the Central Committee discussed and approved the directives that will serve as the ideological and political basis of the preparations for the congress and decided that, in accordance with our custom, it will submit the directives not only to the party members but also to the broad public opinion and the whole people.

[Answer] How would you define the purpose and character of the congress directives?

[Answer] The purpose of the directives is to encourage the party members in a common manner of thinking, the formation of views and an exchange of opinion--and the same applies to non-party people. This is what happened in 1975 before the 11th congress, and our aim is that it should be so again.

I have just said that this is our custom. This is true, but I would add that this custom has taken roots not by accident but on the basis of conscious deliberation and decisions. Its ideological basis lies in the fact that our party has assumed responsibility for the future of the whole people and thus the party regards it as its duty to ask the opinion of the whole of society on every essential question. The party takes the view that the people can be mobilized for the realization of great social aims only if they can participate in working out these aims.

From this follows the character of the directives. This document, however carefully, thoroughly and circumspectly it was drafted, is not the end. On the contrary, it is the beginning--the beginning of collective thinking aimed at defining the most important task. For this reason the congress directives are destined to promote a wide-ranging social exchange of views, first of all within the party but also in the circle of politically interested citizens of our society.

[Question] Tomorrow all of us will be able to read the directives in NEPSZABADSAG. Allow me to ask you in advance: What do you regard as the most important message of the directives?

[Answer] I can answer this question, but I must stress that no advance information can substitute for a careful study of the directives.

Our conversation now provides an opportunity for me to touch upon a few questions without a claim to completeness. I only want to draw attention to them.

Part of the preparations for every congress is an evaluation the road covered and an assessment of the external and internal conditions that determine our position. In order to do this properly, the directives provide a good basis for us because they reveal--with the great realism that is characteristic of the style of our party--all the circumstances in which we had to and have to solve our tasks--tasks that are far from easy. In the directives, the party Central Committee gave an account of the work done since the 11th congress and the road covered. In the past 5 years, having followed the instructions of the congress, we have made good progress in building socialism, despite complex and difficult conditions. This applies to the economy, culture, the development of our social conditions and the shaping of our standard of living.

The assertion of the main political line of our party enabled us to continue, consistently and without upheavals, the socialist construction in our country in the changing conditions of a constantly fluctuating world. The party members and Hungarian public opinion--as we see it--expect the 12th congress to strengthen the political line followed so far and to express what is revealed in our personal, and at the same time society-wide, historical experience--that the guarantee of our progress is the unbroken line of our policy. This policy is firm on principle. It is open and reckons with social reality. I think this is well-reflected by the communique on the Central Committee meeting, held on the day before yesterday. This firmness and openness of principle is the basis of the strong bond between the party and the masses and of the trust between them, through which we can look into the future calmly and can perform the difficult tasks.

The directives call attention to the fact that the most important task facing the country is to consolidate our achievements in socialist construction in the fields of production, living standards and living conditions, for this it is necessary that, with a more moderate economic growth, we should substantially improve our economic activity and raise it to the standard demanded by our times. Both our internal economic development and the situation of the world economy simultaneously demand that we make this a national cause. We must better utilize our available raw materials, energy, specialized knowledge, time and money.

The fact of a more moderate growth does not mean a uniform level of others where it will slow down or diminish. This must be determined by profitability and necessity. Thus, the incomes of the enterprises and cooperatives must depend on their successful work. This can also be a decisive factor in shaping the standard of living.

One essential element is the development of the socialist traits of society, taken in a general sense, not independently of our economic efforts but in harmony with them. I am thinking of natural and self-evident things, like the development of socialist democracy, the full assertion of the principle of socialist distribution in practice, the enhancement of the honor of work and the tremendous social significance of human steadfastness and decency.

These are not new requirements, but to carry out the tasks facing us depends not least on the extent to which society shows itself capable of achieving these deeply humanistic and socialist characteristics. In the final analysis, the difficulties that becoming manifest in the economic sphere can motivate us to bring forth the best capacities of our society. Everyone should give in his own post, if not more, at any rate better work, professional preparation and performance.

This requires more than economic endeavors in the narrow sense: It must not be forgotten that the economic potential of a people bears a close relation to its degree of culture. In this sense, the words of Szechenyi [19th century Hungarian politician] are still relevent: A multitude of cultivated human minds are needed.

It seems to us that the working people--who in the final analysis will have to carry out the tasks which confront us in this new situation--understand the significance of the higher requirements, the importance of realizing these tasks and of the need to identify themselves with them and reveal a great will for action. This is reflected, among other things, in the socialist work competition movement--which is developing in an ever-wider sphere--in the honor of the party congress and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

It is clear from what has been said so far that we are faced by great and far from easy tasks. Realizing these tasks necessitates the further strengthening of the socialist unity of the nation, the continuation of our well-tried policy of alliance, and giving room neither to urgings of haste which ignore the realities nor to the conservatism which would drag us backwards.

[Question] One of the chapters of the directives deals with our country's international policies.

[Answer] Our party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, endeavors--as reflected in the directives--to serve the development of our country and at the same time the realization of the shared goals of the international communist and workers' movement through its international political activities. On these topics I would once again stress the significance of the work of construction at home. This is what gives weight to our words in the world and this is the way in which we can make the best contribution in an internationalist manner to the international struggle waged by the adherents of social progress and peace.

At the same time, this is primarily how we can merit the solidarity shown to us by the revolutionary, progressive forces of the world.

Finally, I wish to voice my conviction that the dissemination and debate of the directives will serve the work of preparing for the congress and will facilitate the strengthening of active socialist national unity. [End recording]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET 20 DECEMBER

LD082333 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 8, (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, on the basis of the second paragraph of the 22nd section of the Constitution, has summoned the National Assembly to meet on Thursday, December 20, at 11 o'clock am.

The government recommends that the National Assembly place on its agenda the bill on the 1980 budget of the People's Republic of Hungary.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ISLAM ANALYZED

LD071650 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Dec, PAP--[Words indistinct] Most Muslim countries symbolized helplessness in the period between the two world wars and still in the 1960s, although there were years of sudden and offensive spurt in these countries, including the reforms of Ataturk in Turkey, of Sukarno in Indonesia and An-Nasir in Egypt. However, in the past few years Islam has more frequently been coupled not only with the intensified religious activity but also the political work, the Polish INTERPRESS Agency wrote.

Attention is being drawn to the Islamization of black Africa. It was going on for a very long time, but was accelerated after the "explosion of independence". Inhabitants of countries south of the Sahara continued to be distrustful to pan-Arab slogans, disseminated by Cairo, but they heeded pan-Islamic calls propagating solidarity and equality of all the faithful. The tone to such an activity was no longer set by Egypt rather than by Algeria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia, (not only the "guardian of holy places," but also the country that has huge financial means used also to increase the number of believers in the teachings of Mohammed in black Africa and elsewhere).

Especially in the post-war Arab world, religion and politics have very often been connected with one another.

The Iranian events (the overthrow of the shah, the proclamation of the Islamic Republic by Ayatollah Khomeyni, exerting a great impact on the entirety of the present life in Iran subordinated to the rigid commands of the Koran) are the latest and the most forceful manifestations of "the revival of Islam." The religious offensive has been observed also in other countries that reach for the idea of "the Islamic state," for instance in Pakistan or Bangladesh.

Different currents and tendencies have been clashing with one another in Islam, let alone the animosities between the Sunnites, whose bulwark is Saudi Arabia, and the Shi'ites operating chiefly in Iran. Despite the fact that the Sunnites are in the minority in Bahrain, they exercise power there. In Syria, they are in the absolute majority (80 per cent of the population), but the Shi'ites, and also members of other religious minorities, play an important part in the leading party and state apparatus. The religious situation in Lebanon is exceptionally complex. The 1943 Constitution of that country recognized as many as 17 Muslim and Christian religious belief.

Today, observers think whether Islam, that displayed unusual flexibility many a time in the past, will again bring its principles (?up)-to-date or whether it will consolidate its traditional and dogmatic orientation.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRANIAN CRISIS

U.S. Magazine Cited

LD071448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The competent and usually well-informed weekly the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, writes that the United States intends to use the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations as a pretext for increasing its military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean, and also for freezing the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activity on the waters of that ocean.

For more than 18 months the United States has been boycotting these talks, whose positive outcome could be the first important step towards the realization of the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Change in U.S. Position

ID082217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Here is the news from Washington on the U.S.-Iranian conflict:

The U.S. administration has decided to tone down its threats on the possible use of military force in the Iranian-American crisis. The opportunity for these reassuring statements was provided by President Carter's meeting with the families of the hostages held captive at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The meeting was held last night at the State Department in Washington. Carter said inter alia: I shall not undertake any military action which would lead to bloodshed (?or) (?induce) the students who are holding the hostages to attack them or (?to punish them). [passage indistinct]

This statement was understood by Washington circles as a significant withdrawal from the previous bellicose and extremist moves and pronouncements by the United States that have made the world anxious and that certainly have not contributed to the creation of a climate that would help to solve this serious crisis.

However, soon after the statement of the U.S. President a White House spokesman said that America is not giving up (?the option) of applying pressure of a military character but that during the period of negotiations on freeing the hostages the United States will not undertake any repressive actions against Iran as they would (?harm American interests anyway). Political observers think that Carter's statement and a certain change in the [word indistinct] conduct of the administration should introduce some elements of a relaxation of tension and make it easier to conduct diplomatic negotiations to free the U.S. hostages and eliminate the crisis.

Correspondent in Tehran

ID081919 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 8 Dec 79 ID

["Kapuscinski's Iranian notebook"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec, PAP--In its weekend edition, the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY published (?the first) exclusive dispatch from Tehran by PAP special correspondent to Iran Ryszard Kapuscinski. The Polish globetrotting reporter compares the atmosphere in the Iranian capital today with what he saw there last March.

"I couldn't recognize the [word indistinct]. When I arrived here in March it was (?a mess), the walls covered with Khomeyni portraits and dozens of posters and there were plenty of armed boys from the Islamic militia with guns at the ready around. Now the terminal is washed clean, with just one Khomeyni portrait in the hall while the slogans, streamers and above all the militia were gone. Life came back to normal--ordinary, quiet and sleepy".

Kapuscinski also saw a change in the streets--the absence of military patrols. "In the spring, on a dark early morning like this, the car would be stopped at every crossroads by suspecting patrols of self-appointed militia who searched, questioned and occasionally arrested people. Consequently, the people elected to stay home and the streets were empty.

This time we did not encounter a single patrol whereas the traffic was quite heavy despite the early hour."

Kapuscinski observed that "right now Tehran is experiencing an invasion by the Japanese. It is also being invaded by Italians, Frenchmen and Scandinavians. All of them are happy as can be over Khomeyni's row with the Americans. The latter had to pack and go and the country is open to all other businessmen. One has to come here to understand the reasons for U.S. anxiety over Iran. The annual value of American exports to Iran, weapons and military equipment excluded, was nearly [figure indistinct] million dollars a year.

"Now the place vacated by the Americans is being hastily filled by Japanese and West European businesses. My neighbours in the hotel bless Khomeyni because they now prosper better than ever. After talking to them, it is easier to understand why neither Western Europe nor Japan or Canada did not give Carter too much support in his dispute with Tehran. The Americans' departure opened an absorptive and valuable market without the most feared competitor--the U.S. corporations."

Describing the situation outside the occupied U.S. Embassy compound, Kapuscinski is struck by [words indistinct] of hostility of the crowds demonstrating non-stop in the street to American reporters. In fact, the crowds are quite cooperative, raising clenched fists at cameramen's requests. "The Americans are walking in the crowd, talking to people undisturbed and unharassed. Neither would anybody disturb U.S. foreign correspondents, because the imam told them not to harass foreigners. The obedience of the crowd to every word Khomeyni utters is absolute, blind and devoid of any reflection."

Much space in Kapuscinski's account is given to a description of a news conference inside the U.S. Embassy. The students who, according to Kapuscinski, are high-school rather than university students for the most part, refused to bring any hostages to the conference but promised to show the documents they found in the embassy. They started by reading an "appeal to the nations of the world" calling on them to fight against imperialism. Then they distributed the copies of the cable dispatched from the Tehran Embassy to Washington.

Asked whether they were aware that occupying a foreign embassy and taking diplomats hostage was a violation of international law the students answered in the affirmative. "It would never occur to them to occupy any embassy and hold diplomats hostage. They are not occupying any embassy, either, merely an espionage centre, and are not holding one diplomat, [words indistinct].

No dialogue was possible. The students had one reply to all the questions, adding that when the trial of the hostages begins, they will produce thousands of proofs of their 'spy nest' theory."

Correspondent in Tabriz

LD100952 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran 9 Dec, PAP--(By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski):

Peace and normal life returned to Tabriz, the capital of Iranian Azarbayjan on Sunday. In the last three days the city was the site of demonstrations in support of Ayatollah Ahari'at-Madari whose headquarters in Qom was attacked on Wednesday evening by unidentified assailants, officially described later as counterrevolutionary elements. The rebels who captured in Tabriz on Thursday the radio and television building as well as the airport and the governor's office left the buildings peacefully on Sunday.

The citizens of Tabriz returned to work, and schools and shops opened again after a three-day break.

Peace was restored in the Iranian Azarbayjan without the use of force and only in result of appeals that were addressed over the last few days to the population by Ayatollah Khomeyni and Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari who called for preserving national unity, vigilance and resoluteness needed at the time so difficult for Iran.

The Iranian Communist Party (Tudeh) issues a declaration saying that riots in Azarbayjan were stirred by hostile elements who wanted to unleash fratricidal struggles to weaken Iran's position in its conflict with the U.S. Also the Mujahedin organisation has published a statement calling for unity in the face of the complex situation.

It has been announced in Tehran that a delegation of the Revolutionary Council, including former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and Minister of Economy Abolhasan Bani Sadr, is going to Tabriz. In a cable sent on the occasion to Bazargan, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari stressed that if the delegation makes any mistakes in Tabriz events can occur in Azarbayjan similar to those which occurred in Kordestan. It has been announced in Tehran, too, that a special mission of the Revolutionary Council will be leaving in the next few days for Kordestan to resume talks with the Kurds on the future status of the Kurdish minority in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On Sunday afternoon, demonstration in support of Ayatollah Khomeyni were staged in Tabriz and the local population expressed its readiness to receive the Revolutionary Council's delegation in order to discuss the problems of their province.

In connection with the expected economic blockade of Iran the Ministry of Trade appointed a special team which is to search for the new (?markets)and new trade partners for the country. Simultaneously, Iran has lodged a complaint with the International Monetary Fund against those countries and banks which have frozen Iranian accounts.

GIEREK SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU072145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Congratulatory message sent by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, on his reelection as RCP secretary general--date of message not given.]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade, on your reelection as RCP secretary general, I extend to you congratulations and greetings on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf.

In highly appreciating your contribution to developing all-round relations between our fraternal parties and states, we want to express our deep conviction that these relations will continue to deepen and expand in the interests of our peoples, of the unity of the socialist community and in the interest of peace and socialism.

Please accept our wishes for the fruitful fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the 12th RCP Congress to the benefit of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the International Communist and Workers Movement. We also wish you complete personal happiness.

(Signed) Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR'S KATUSHEV VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU071428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Comrade Konstantin Katushev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet side in the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, who had participated in the working meeting in Bucharest of the chairmen of the two sides of the commission.

The guest was accompanied by Ryabov, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side of the commission. Vasiliy Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and with the increased Romanian-Soviet trade exchange. Both sides also were of the opinion that opportunities and favorable conditions exist to intensify relations of economic cooperation and to expand better cooperation forms and direct relations between production units in Romania and the Soviet Union in the interests of our neighborly and friendly states and peoples and those of the general cause of socialism and communism, of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Protocol Signed; Katushev Departs

AU071934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/12/1979--The two chairmen of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration had a working meeting in Bucharest over December 3-7, 1979. The Romanian delegation was led by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the commission, and the Soviet delegation by K. F. Katushev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman for the Soviet Union of the commission.

During the meeting, mutual satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Soviet economic collaboration, at the growing volume of goods exchanges, the expansion and diversification of the cooperation in production between the two countries.

At the end of the working meeting, the chairmen of the commission signed a protocol. Thereby specific measures are stipulated for steadily expanding and diversifying the Romanian-Soviet economic relations, for furthering the actions of coordinating the plans of development of the national economies of Romania and the Soviet Union in the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. In view of providing an organizational frame for the establishment of the directions of developing the cooperation in and specilization of production between Romania and the USSR, over a long period, it was covenanted that the relevant ministries and the other economic central bodies elaborate, during the first semester of 1980, the long-term programme of developing the cooperation in and specialization of production for the period until 1990. The Soviet delegation led by K. F. Katushev left Bucharest on December 7.

FURTHER ON GREETINGS MESSAGES GIVEN TO RCP CONGRESS

Bulgaria's Kubadinski

AU261005 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 79 p 1,2 AU

[Text of BCP greetings message to the 12th RCP Congress presented by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and leader of the BCP delegation to the congress on 19 November 1979 in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 November--Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian working people, we send to the delegates, communists and to the working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania most cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful work of the 12th RCP Congress.

The 12th RCP Congress will draw a balance sheet on the various activities of the Romanian people in building a developed socialist society. We note with satisfaction that throughout the years of the building of socialism--owing to the selfless labor of the Romanian workers class, working peasants and the people's intelligentsia--great successes of historic importance have been achieved: Production forces rapidly developed, the material-technical base of economy was modernized, a vast program of measures for raising the living and cultural standards of the Romanian people was achieved and the material prosperity of the Romanian people increased.

We believe that the Romanian communists and all working people will achieve further great successes along the path to socialism. The creative and intensive labor of the Romanian people, guided by the Communist Party, the strengthening and expansion of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the Socialist Republic of Romania's active participation in implementing the CEMA complex program for socialist economic integration, are a reliable guarantee for the further development and prosperity of fraternal Romania.

The close historic ties between the BCP and the RCP as well as between the Bulgarian revolutionary movement and the Romanian revolutionary movement are an eloquent expression of cooperation, interaction and mutual assistance. In their irreconcilable struggle for the interests of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, the two parties won the sympathies of the vast strata of the people in their countries and became exponents of their strivings goals and ideals.

More than a century ago, in connection with the publication of the newspaper BUDUSHTNOST in Bucharest, the eminent Bulgarian revolutionary G.S. Rakovski emphasized that the goal of the newspaper was to prove "the old relations between the Bulgarian and the Romanian peoples and to particularly emphasize how the two peoples have lived with affection and alliance between them." The BCP and the RCP remained loyal continuers of the progressive cause of the Bulgarian and Romanian revolutionaries from the times of the national revival. Under the new conditions, the two parties developed the testament inherited by them and continued to strengthen and expand the traditional Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and solidarity. The joint struggle of the two neighboring peoples against capitalism and fascism was waged on the basis of the fraternal relations and mutual understanding between the BCP and the RCP.

During the years of building a socialist society, the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, which is being built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has acquired new dimensions. Specialization and production-sharing in the leading branches of the economy of the two countries also intensified. Supreme forms of economic cooperation have been utilized in that respect. With common efforts, such large industrial projects as the Ruse-Giurgiu heavy machinebuilding plant, the Nikopol-Turno Magurele hydropower complex and others are under construction. A decisive role for the ascending development of Bulgarian-Romanian comprehensive cooperation is played by working meetings and talks between our leaders--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In 1979 the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was celebrated. The past 35 years was a period of great achievements of the Bulgarian people, achievements of historic importance for building socialism. These high achievements in the material and cultural development of our motherland are a result of the consistent Marxist-Leninist and international policy of the BCP and of the inspired labor of the Bulgarian people as well as of the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries. The BCP makes everything possible now in order to mobilize the working people so that they can implement the strategic slogan of the 11th BCP Congress for high efficiency and high quality in all spheres of the socioeconomic, political and cultural life of the country. The results of the socio-economic development of the country in 1979 show a steady upsure of our socialist motherland.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania--creators of a developed socialist society--are keenly interested in securing and strengthening world peace. A major factor for securing favorable conditions for building socialism and communism, for guaranteeing a lasting peace and security is the socialist community. The fraternal socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Pact, are a decisive force for positive changes in international relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania warmly acclaimed and supported the latest proposals made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on 6 October 1979. That major initiative was made to achieve detente in the military sphere and create an atmosphere for wide and fruitful international cooperation.

The basic trend of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is to develop its relations with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal socialist countries. Bulgaria steadily contributes to the carrying out of a coordinated foreign policy of the countries from the socialist community which is aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Socialist Bulgaria attaches primary importance to relations with the Balkan countries. Owing to its foreign policy, Bulgaria contributes to the strengthening of good neighborliness and friendship and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among the Balkan peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is in solidarity with the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The BCP actively contributes to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which is an indispensible condition for the further development of the world revolutionary process.

We wish to the Romanian communists and to all working people further victories in building a comprehensively developed socialist society in neighboring and friendly Romania as well as in expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and co-operation among the fraternal communist parties and among the countries of the socialist community.

Long live the friendship between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania!

Long live and may the unity of the socialist community strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism in the world!

CPCZ's Korcak Delivers Message

AU252000 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[Jan Hrobar Bucharest dispatch: "The CPCZ Central Committee's Greetings Message to the 12th RCP Congress"]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 November--At the 12th RCP Congress, which began on Monday, 19 November, in the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest, Comrade Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, premier of the Czech Socialist Republic and head of the CPCZ delegation, conveyed to the Congress Presidium the CPCZ Central Committee's greetings message.

The message conveys to the congress delegates and, through them, to all Romanian communists and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, cordial greeting and wishes for success in the congress' deliberations. The message also states, among other things:

The 12th RCP Congress is being held in an atmosphere of broad construction activity of Romania's working people. The painstaking work of millions of workers, farmers and intelligentsia has changed your country, under the communist party's leadership, into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture. We are glad of the results that are now being evaluated by your congress and we sincerely congratulate you on them.

We are happy to notify you that the Czechoslovak working people are successfully fulfilling the main elements of the exacting tasks formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of social life. The CPCZ, loyal to progressive traditions and international commitments, is doing everything to turn the conclusions of this congress into living reality. The material base of real socialism in Czechoslovakia is growing daily; the socialist consciousness of our working people is constantly deepening. We are profoundly convinced that the successful building of the advanced socialist society is feasible solely thanks to the close and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This cooperation, based on the well-tested principles of socialist internationalism, will remain the guarantee of our successful progress in the future.

In the fight for peace and the peoples' security and for pushing through the principles of peaceful coexistence, Socialist Czechoslovakia is pursing a consistent peaceful, mutually coordinated foreign policy, in fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In this the CPCZ proceeds from the most natural desires and wishes of our nations and nationalities. That is why the Czechoslovak peoples have so spontaneously welcomed from the bottom of their hearts the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union, submitted by L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Further detente and the consolidation of peace in the world can be achieved only by constantly deepening and expanding the unity and cooperation of socialist countries and by intensifying collaboration with all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

We are deeply convinced that the materialization of the stimuli for further cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP, between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, provided by the 1977 visit of the CSSR's party and state delegation, led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to your country, is both in the interests of the people of our two countries, and in the interests of the entire socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

The message concludes by expressing the conviction that the fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and RCP, between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to develop and that the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, which guarantee further successes for the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the world, will deepen.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN IRAQ

AU071932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 7/12/1979--During his stay in Baghdad, when he participated, at head of a Romanian delegation, in the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission of the Representatives of the CMEA Member Countries and the Republic of Iraq, Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had interviews with executives of Iraqi economic ministries. Examined were the ways of increasing the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq and established were a series of measures concerning the preparation of the session of the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission of Economic Collaboration to be held in the first half of next year.

OPREA RECEIVES CANADIAN ATOMIC AGENCY OFFICIALS

AU071930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/12/1979--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on December 7 James Donelly, president of the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., and Dr. George Pon, vice-president of that agency, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, approached were questions of mutual interest concerning the collaboration between Romania and Canada in using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MOROCCAN SUPPLY MINISTER

AU071940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/12/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF], received on December 7 M'hamed Douiri, member of the Executive Committee of the Istiglal Party of Morocco, minister of supply and national promotion, who visited Romania at head of a delegation, at the invitation of the National Council of the SUF.

The Moroccan guest conveyed a friendly salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu from King Hassan II of Morocco. He also addressed him warm greetings on behalf of the secretary-general of the Istiglal Party, M'hamed Boucetta. Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed his friendly salute to the Moroccan sovereign and to the secretary-general of the Istiglal Party.

During the interview, reference was made to the friendly and cooperative relations established and developing between Romania and Morocco, between the political organizations of the two countries, the mutual wish being also expressed to further act for expanding these relations. Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, with emphasis on the necessity of settling the states of tension and conflict by peaceful means, by direct negotiations among the sides concerned, of intensifying the efforts towards securing peace, building a climate of confidence and collaboration among states.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE ALBANIA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU281011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/11/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet sent a telegram of congratulations to Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and to Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The telegram reads: On the 35th anniversary of Albania's liberation from fascist occupation, on behalf of the Romanian people, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, just as on our own behalf, we address the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sincere congratulations and wishes of ever greater successes in the economic and social development of the country, in raising the standard of living of the working people.

We voice our conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples will steadily strengthen and develop.

PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN TALKS WITH SOVIET DELEGATION

AU072210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Gheorghe Gaston Marin, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, conducted talks on 5 December with a Soviet delegation led by K.I. Frolov, chairman of the State Committee for Prices of the RSFSR, which is in our country on an exchange of experience regarding the methodology of establishing domestic prices.

The Soviet guests will have additional meetings with the leadership of certain ministries, centrals and industrial enterprises in the coming days.

CUBAN FARMERS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 3 DECEMBER

FL032339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 3 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), today left for Czechoslovakia following a 4-day visit to Romania. During his stay in Romania, Jose Ramirez Cruz toured various agricultural production cooperatives and other agricultural-livestock centers. He was received by Vasile Marin, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives [UNCAP], with whom he had an extensive exchange of experiences on the establishment and operation of agricultural cooperatives in the two countries. The head of the Cuban peasants and member of the PCC Central Committee arrived in Bucharest this past Thursday as head of a delegation invited by the Romanian National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH SUDAN HOLDS SESSION IN KHARTOUM

AU071945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Khartoum, AGERPRES, 7/12/79--The session of the Romanian-Sudanese Joint Commission started in Khartoum. The Romanian delegation is led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the Sudanese one by ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Sudanese Socialist Union, vice-president and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

During the session, examined is the way in which the agreements reached by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ja'far Numayri are implemented with regard to the strengthening of the cooperation between Romania and Sudan on a bilateral and international plane, the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union. Analysis will be made of the stage of implementing the decisions of the previous session held in Bucharest and new measures will be discussed for stimulating the attainment of the objectives of economic and technical cooperation in industry, transport, agriculture, industrial and public buildings as well as in other fields of activity.

Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr requested on the occasion that warmest congratulations be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the Sudanese Socialist Union, of the Sudanese Government and of President Numayri personally, on his being re-elected general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, highlighting that this re-election to that office is a confirmation of the special merits of the Romanian head of state in making his homeland prosperous and in establishing new interstate relations grounded on the unanimously acknowledged principles of international law.

DOBRI CONDUCTS TALKS WITH PRC DELEGATION

AU071744 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met with the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference led by Comrade Yang Jingren, vice chairman, which is paying a friendly visit to our country.

During the ensuing talk, the sides briefed each other about the current concerns of the two political bodies and expressed the desire to establish and develop fruitful cooperation between them in the spirit of the relations of friendship between the Romanian and Chinese peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, progress and world peace.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MEDICAL INSTITUTE FESTIVE MEETING

AU081630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania today was handed a message adopted by the participants in the festive meeting marking the 100th anniversary of the Iasi Medical Institute. The ceremony, which was held at the party Central Committee headquarters, was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Constantin Dascalescu, Dumitru Popescu, Suzana Gadea, Ilie Radulescu, and Health Minister Eugen Proca."

The rector of the institute, Prof Dr Gheorghe Scripcaru, emphasized Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the development of Iasi higher education, and pledged to implement the 12th party congress decisions in that area.

"Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and conveyed, congratulations and best wishes for ever new successes to the leadership, communists, teaching staff and students of the institute. Indeed, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, the Iasi Institute for Medicine and Pharmaceutics, which is now celebrating its 100th anniversary, has produced men of great professional and political value; both Constantin Parhon and Vasile Rascanu, as well as others, were great scientists and at the same time, progressive political and state aktivists. They strove to develop Romania along the path of socialism and, in the conditions of the old regime, contributed to the struggle against the bourgeois-land owners' and foreign domination. Hence, the party secretary general said, I want to urge the institute, the teaching staff and the students to follow this example and to become good physicians and scientists, as well as dependable revolutionaries and patriots and thus to serve the fatherland and the cause of socialism in all circumstances.

"In concluding, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended greetings in his behalf and of the party-state leadership, and best wishes for health and happiness."

RADULESCU RECEIVES DISARMAMENT ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS

AU051923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 5 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPES, 5/12/1979--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, received on Wednesday the foreign participants in the roundtable on the imperatives of disarmament in present-day conditions, the role of the UNESCO in shaping a public opinion favourable to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament.

The interview, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, occasioned an exchange of opinions on questions concerning the struggle for halting the arms race.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT CONCLUSION OF COOPERATION TALKS WITH U.S.

LD072052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-U.S. Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which opened in Belgrade on December 3, finished work today with the signing of the protocol. The committee believes that results to date are encouraging for further cooperation, which is characterised by equitable relations and common intent.

A draft new agreement of scientific-technological cooperation, to be signed by the two governments, was also discussed. The new agreement lays stress on cooperation in the fields of energy, agriculture, health care, natural and technical sciences and environmental protection.

A draft new five-year programme, subjected by the Yugoslav side and adopted as the basis for the talks, was also discussed. The document includes 166 draft projects in various fields which have already been considered by relevant U.S. agencies.

SKOPJE DAILY REVIEWS CURRENT IMBALANCE IN TRADE WITH USSR

AU062045 Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 2 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Georgi Ajanovski report]

[Summary] Moscow, November--In the overall Yugoslav economic cooperation with foreign countries the Soviet Union takes first place both in exports and imports. Last year, the value of commodity exchange with that country totaled $3,154 million, while this year it is expected to reach the value of $3,500 million. Thus, the USSR accounts for 17 percent of all Yugoslav trade with foreign countries.

According to the agreement on economic cooperation for the 1976-1980 period the overall value of that cooperation in both directions should amount to $14 billion, but it is certain that that value will be exceeded. In Moscow in mid-December, the Yugoslav-Soviet mixed committee will resume its session to determine the commodity exchange between the two countries for the period up to 1985. Both sides expressed their readiness to increase and to enrich cooperation with new forms of production cooperation and specialization.

In the first 10 months of this year, agreements were reached on deliveries of Soviet goods worth $1,616 million to Yugoslavia and goods worth $1,400 million in the opposite direction. It is certain that agreements worth another $500 million will be concluded by the end of this year. However, despite those results there are some problems.

In the first 10 months of this year, merely 58 percent of Yugoslav exports were realized, while imports were even smaller, 56 percent. "In imports, a delay has occurred especally in certain important strategic raw materials such as oil, cellulose, coal for cooking and some others." A serious problem is the balance of payments which in the past was always in Yugoslavia's favor, while now it is to our detriment. The number of Soviet complaints against the quality of Yugoslav goods, particularly knitwear and shoes, has also increased from 0.15 percent last year to 0.8 percent this year.

In the next period, it is expected that trade between Yugoslavia and the USSR will be intensified. "The Soviet side is interested in Yugoslav products, particularly in certain strategic raw materials (lead, zinc) and consumer goods, while Yugoslavia is likewise primarily interested in equipment and oil." [paragraph continues]

The question of undeveloped transport means also arises because in the past that was an obstacle to carrying out the obligations undertaken. A solution for the problem is seen in mutual investments and the coming talks in Moscow will also deal with that problem.

The Macedonian economy's share in Yugoslav trade with the Soviet Union is 5 percent, mostly imports of industrial equipment. Three Macedonian export-import organizations--Tehnometal Makedonija, Vardar Import-Export and Interimpeks--represent the Macedonian economy in the Soviet Union. The Tehnometal Makedonija imports production materials and equipment for a number of Macedonian industrial plants. An agreement has been signed for the delivery of blast furnaces for the Skopje steel mill.

The Vardar Import-Export trade organization imports equipment for the Negotino thermoelectric powerplant, the Skopje oil refinery and other industrial plants and imports production materials for the OHIS [Organic Chemical Industry of Skopje] chemical plant of Skopje and the Elektromontaza factory of Ohrid. It also exports to the USSR products of the OHIS chemical plant (detergents) and complete substations produced by the Elektromontaza factory. The value of that trade in both directions is $33 million.

The Interimpeks trade organization of Skopje imports production materials and electronic and sound equipment and exports consumer goods to the USSR. The value of the trade this year will amount to $16 million.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT OF CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD071452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Nikolay Vasilyevich Fadeyen, secretary of CEMA, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During the meeting they exchanged views on the SFRY's cooperation with the council, based on the 1964 agreement.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the level of cooperation attained, as well as interest in its further development and promotion on established foundations and principles.

Departure From Belgrade

LD081638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Nikolay Vasilyevich Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, left Belgrade today. At Belgrade airport the visitor from the Soviet Union was seen off by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY's permanent representative to CEMA.

Nikolay Fadeyev spent 6 days in Yugoslavia. During this time he visited Kragujevac, Zagreb and Sarajevo and had talks with representatives of Crvena Zastava, Rade Koncar and Energoinvest. The CEMA secretary also had a series of meetings with representatives of the Federal Executive Council.

At the end of his visit Nikolay Vasilyevich Fadeyev stated that he is pleased with the results of the talks and that they are a guarantee of our future cooperation.

GLIGORIJEVIC CALLS COOPERATION WITH CEMA 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD082132 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The agreement signed between Yugoslavia and CEMA 15 years ago has fully justified its goals and principles and the visit by Nikolay Vasilyevich Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, is the result of the mutual desire to examine the possibilities for expanding cooperation. This was stated by Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Yugoslavia's permanent representative to CEMA, in his final talks with the CEMA secretary.

On the basis of the realization of over 40 agreements on cooperation and specialization--above all in sphere of machine-building and the chemical and food industry--signed up to now, we assess the cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA as successful. This is also shown by the fact that we are just about to conclude several new agreements--on cooperation in the sphere of fishing and wine production, for instance. In addition, Yugoslav organizations of associated labor have expressed the interest to establish cooperation with CEMA's permanent commission for coal, Gligorijevic said.

Bearing in mind the expressed needs [as received] of the Yugoslav economy for cooperation with CEMA and the need for establishing a more equitable international division of labor, we believe that all the possibilities for the expansion of cooperation have not been by far fully made use of. This refers above all to machine-building in the sphere of energy production equipment.

Yugoslavia now cooperates with two banks which operate within the CEMA framework--the International Investment Bank and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. So far these banks have approved for our work organizations one loan, and an even broader and more comprehensive cooperation is expected in the next period, Gligorijevic said.

Nikolay Fadeyev stressed that the fruitful 15-year cooperation represented merely an introduction to our future joint work which would undoubtedly be more successful and more comprehensive than up to now. I am fully convinced of this, Fadeyev stressed, following the meetings which I had with your work organizations and the talks with businessmen. I have seen in the factories which I visited an enviable level of technological equipment and good professional cadres, and this is an important precondition for the expansion of our cooperation.

Fadeyev said that he was informed at the Crvena Zastava factories that there was interest for us to work together on new types of cars. He praised Energoinvest and Rade Koncar enterprises. I think that they are highly productive organizations with good specialists and that, therefore, they can participate fully in the programs of energy production equipment and nuclear machine-building.

DRAGAN COLOVIC REFUTES RUMORS OF SFRY JOINING CEMA

AU082036 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, visited our country during the past week. He left today after talks with Veselin Djuranovic, Josip Vrhovec, Branislav Ikonic, Ivan Stambolic, Ilija Vakic, Milanko Renovica, Slobodan Gligorijevic and other Yugoslav personages.

In these talks, our economic cooperation with CEMA was positively appraised and concrete opportunities for its expansion were pointed out. Dragan Colovic says about this visit:

Our country's cooperation with the CEMA countries based on the 1964 agreement can be assessed as successful. In Fadeyev's talks with high Yugoslav personages, mutual satisfaction with the level of the cooperation achieved was expressed and the opportunities for its further development and advancement--according to the foundations and principles of the 1964 agreement--were pointed out.

Of course, the talks also offered an opportunity for the CEMA secretary to learn in detail about Yugoslav economic achievements. It is in mutual interest that this cooperation may be even more successful, especially in the field of cooperation and specialization where, it is mutually believed, all the opportunities have not been exploited. The high CEMA official stated on this occasion that he has in mind the quality of Yugoslav production and the large CEMA market, which is a favorable economic basis for a further development of mutual relations.

There still exist attempts of interpreting Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with CEMA in an outdated way, as if it was allegedly a matter of a unilateral aid, technical or in other forms, without mentioning the mutuality of interests based on an equal economic basis.

There also exist attempts to present our country's economic cooperation with CEMA--which is successful and to a high degree balanced--in one way or another as an indication that Yugoslavia will join this economic bloc in the foreseeable future. Of course such attempts, which are basically speculations and disinformation--indeed, they used to be much more numerous--emanate from those international circles that cannot accept or will not understand Yugoslavia as it is: a nonalined, independent, self-managing, socialist and nonbloc country which is always ready to cooperate on an equal footing with all the countries and groups, regardless of their size, level of development, socioeconomic system and foreign political orientation, with the application of the well-known principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, equality, national interests and [several words instinct].

CHERNENKO VISIT TO SOFIA SEEN LINKING USSR, BULGARIA MORE CLOSELY

AU071535 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Permanent correspondent R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 4 December--With an extensive film report last night the main Soviet television gave impressive publicity to the previously unannounced visit by Konstantin Chernenko to Sofia.

More important, of course, is the substance of Konstantin Chernenko's mission to Bulgaria, which is attracting the attention of foreign observers here. The prominent publicity accorded to this event suggests that it is a case of an important mission.

Looking not too far back, it is possible to conclude that Zhivkov and Chernenko are continuing their January dialog on concrete measures for drawing Bulgaria and the Soviet Union closer together, on the platform of an even firmer linking of the two countries than is the case with any other bilateral relationship within the "socialist community" of the military-political allies in East Europe.

In January, Brezhnev and Chernenko had an unusual meeting in Sofia at Zhivkov's initiative: They met the entire Politburo and all the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee. Yesterday, Zhivkov again organized a meeting with the entire Bulgarian party leadership for Chernenko alone.

According to reports from Sofia, the main subject of the Zhivkov-Chernenko dialog as well as of the meeting between the Soviet politician and Bulgaria's collective party leadership was the further development of cooperation between the two countries.

The scope of this cooperation was indicated in January when it was officially stressed that "the CPSU and the BCP are filled with determination to continue to insure the reliable development of the process of drawing closer together in the political, economic and spiritual fields of life in the two countries." It was also stressed that the said "process" suits not only the interests of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples but also the interests of the "entire socialist community."

Foreign observers in Moscow at that time assessed that it was a matter of new qualities of Bulgaria's and the Soviet Union's drawing closer together, of something that exceeds the ties of alliance in the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA known so far.

It appears that the dialog about the "new thing" is now being continued by Zhivkov and Chernenko, who has been given full powers by Brezhnev and the Soviet leadership.

Foreign observers note that Chernenko's influence within the highest party leadership has been spreading. For a year now he has been intensively helping Leonid Brazhnev in foreign political affairs, too, in contrast with the earlier period when he was almost exclusively involved in internal party questions. Chernenko's mission in Sofia may therefore be of a wider international significance than a "process" of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union drawing closer together--undoubtedly the main subject of his dialog with Todor Zhivkov--along would be.

NONALINED BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS OPEN BELGRADE TALKS

LD072046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG)--The preparatory group of the committee for cooperation among broadcasting organizations of non-alined countries began work today in the Belgrade "Sava" Conference Centre. The fifth session of the committee will be held in Belgrade December 11 to 14. Participants in the preparatory group include the representatives of Iran, Iraq, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, India, Peru, Tunisia and Yugoslavia as the host.

During the next three days, the group will consider the development strategy, action programme and coordination of activities of nonaligned radio-TV organizations. Also considered will be the draft declaration of the second conference of non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations to be held in Sierra Leone, in April 1980.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD071420 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG)--A protocol on commodity and service exchanges between Yugoslavia and Poland for 1980 was signed today in Belgrade.

The commodity lists envisage the increase of trade volume for over 20 percent in relation to the estimated overall trade this year which is expected to exceed 600 million dollars.

The increase of the participation in trade of industrial co-production and specialization in the production will [word and number indistinct] per cent of the envisaged overall 30 per cent trade increase. The subject of co-production are the products of the machine building, primarily the motor industry as well as various machines and equipment which participate with 50 per cent in the overall trade. [sentence as received]

DORONJSKI RECEIVES MUECKENBERGER, SED DELEGATION

LD071420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0954 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received an SED delegation headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Control Commission.

During a friendly conversation, which was also attended by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, both sides noted the successful development of Yugoslav-German relations and cooperation and expressed readiness for the further development of cooperation between our countries and parties.

Erich Mueckenberger conveyed SED General Secretary Erich Honecker's greetings and best wishes to President Tito. Stevan Doronjski thanked him for the greetings and conveyed Comrade Tito's greetings and best wishes to Comrade Honecker.

Information was also exchanged during the conversation about the activities of the LCY and the SED.

MITJA RIBICIC SLATED TO BECOME SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDENT

AU071740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Discussing the lists of candidates for members of the new organs of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia, the Presidium of this sociopolitical organization has proposed that Mitja Ribicic be president.

The session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia also appointed a republican committee to mark the 70th birth anniversary of Edvard Kardelj in January and February next year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

## Serbian Assembly Adopts Proposal

LD081200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia at a joint session today accepted the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency for an approach to be made to change the Constitution of the Socialist Republic Serbia and to bring it into line with the changes in the SFRY Constitution.

The delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly accepted at their separate sessions today the draft resolution on the policy of realizing the social plan of Yugoslavia in the next year, as well as several accompanying economic policy documents including the law on the federal budget and the draft decisions on joint foreign currency, money and credit policies.

The delegates assessed the draft resolution as acceptable but stressed that in the development of the proposals more emphasis should be placed on the responsibility of all officials of development policy and on individual and social responsibility for the realization of social agreement-making. There were also comments on the market and prices and economic relations with other countries. It was also said that the federal budget for next year should be brought into line with the growth of the social product. The budget must be organized so that the demands of economic stabilization are respected and so that the economy's accumulative and reproductive capability is strengthened.

At the joint session, the delegates appointed Lt Col Gen Bogoljub Djordjevic as republican secretary for national defense and Dr Najdan Pasic as president of the Constitutional Court of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The present secretary for national defense, Lt Col Gen Dragoman Radojicic, and the president of the Serbian Constitutional Court, Dr Jovan Djordjevic, are retiring.

Simeon Zatezalo, general director of the Beograd automobile enterprise, Dr Pavle Nikolic, professor at the Belgrade law faculty, and Radosin Rajovic, lecturer at the law faculty in Pristina, were chosen as new judges of the Serbian Constitutional Court.

## Montenegrin Constitutional Changes

LD071844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, Dec. 7 (TANJUG)--The Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro, in a joint session of all its chambers today, approved the Presidency of Yugoslavia proposal for inaugurating changes in the Yugoslav Constitution. The republican assembly delegates also approved the proposal of the republican assembly Social-Political Chamber for changes in the republican constitution.

The explanation of the proposed changes of the Montenegro Republican Constitution sets out that President Tito's initiative for promoting collective work, decision-making and responsibility is a part of a single and long-term programme of further developing the political [words indistinct] socialist self-management democracy. The initiative, it is underlined, is also a result of the level attained in developing socialist relations and the unity of the society as a whole and it reflects the stability and needs of further developing the political system.

Montenegro social-political organizations and, in particular, trade unions and the Socialist Youth Union have inaugurated changes in the composition of their bodies, the definition of their activities and the introduction of a one-year term for presiding members.

## Vojvodina Prepares Constitutional Changes

LD071846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, Dec. 7 (TANJUG)--The Provincial Assembly of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina decided today at a joint session of its three chambers to initiate the process of changing the provincial constitution and creating possibilities for a constituent implementation of the Tito initiative for collective work and responsibility and the introduction of an one-year term for members of leading bodies.

The three chambers of the Vojvodina Provincial Assembly also approved that the process be initiated for corresponding changes in the Yugoslav Constitution and the Constitution of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia.

Vojvodina Provincial Presidency Vice-President Matija Sedlak set out that [words indistinct] readiness political support have been manifested in the province for a creative and consistent implementation of the Tito initiative.

## MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION

AU062141 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[M. Krstic report]

[Summary] Skopje, 4 December--At its session today "the Macedonian Assembly adopted the draft resolution on the republican social development plan for 1980" and "expressed agreement with the draft resolution on Yugoslavia's social development plan and other documents." The assembly's delegates also expressed their agreement with "the draft law on funds for eliminating the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro."

Speaking at the session, Vasil Tudzarov, vice president of the Macedonian Republican Executive Council, pointed out that "the measures taken by the federation, the republics and the provinces to stabilize economic trends have had only 'temporary effects.' The measures apparently were insufficient to stop unfavorable tendencies and eliminate economic difficulties. The dangers of a further deterioration of the balance of payments in international trade, increased inflation at home and uncoordinated relationships among all forms of consumption still exist. For that reason, Tudzarov said, the draft resolution on the republic's development gives prominence to the task of implementing the economic stabilization policy and further development of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations."

As a certain number of the republic's production capacities depend on imported raw materials, it is expected that in 1980 total imports will increase by 2.5 percent but imports of consumer goods will be reduced by 10 percent. Commenting on the planned 7 percent rate of growth of the republic's social product in 1980, Tudzarov said that the rate is realistic because several new economic projects will be commissioned next year.

TITO BRIEFED BY PRESIDENT OF TRADE UNION COUNCIL

LD071653 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1248 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, received Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, here today. On this occasion Mika Spiljak reported on the realization in the trade unions of President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

Spiljak also briefed the president of the republic on the preparations for the international trade union meeting which will be held in Belgrade next April and which will be devoted to the problems of development and the struggle for the new international economic order.

TRADE UNION PRESIDENT SPILJAK SPEAKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

AU051312 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Unattributed report on NIN and RAD interview with Mika Spiljak, president of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; date and place not given]

[Summary] In his interview granted to the weekly magazine NIN and the newspaper RAD on the occasion of the Republic Day Mika Spiljak says that, "serious as it is, the unemployment problem in Yugoslavia is not as statistics show it to be." He says that in Yugoslavia "there are now about 750,000 people registered with the institutes for employment as unemployed." However, according to a trade union analysis of this information, "many of these people are not really unemployed but are only seeking new employment; furthermore this figure includes many of those who refuse to move from cities to the so-called provinces." Many of those registered as unemployed are students who are still pursuing their studies in secondary and higher schools but have already registered with the employment institutes in order to be able to claim priority for employment upon completion of their studies.

Spiljak points out that now about 1 million hectares of arable land in Yugoslavia have been left uncultivated because the owners of this land are seeking employment in cities where "they are registered as unemployed, even though it is obvious that 'they have something which they can live on' and that they merely want 'to change their work in agriculture for work in a factory or, if possible, in an office.' We must find the solutions that will stop this drain from the villages and reduce the pressures on the cities, Spiljak says. This means that we must build factories closer to the labor force, that is, closer to villages, rather than lightly accepting the continuous migration of the labor force to cities."

According to Spiljak, "in Yugoslavia, there are now more than 2,000 unemployed physicians, pharmacists and stomatologists even though at the same time there are about 4,000 vacancies for these same experts. But the vacancies are in the interior of the country, in villages, small towns and undeveloped areas and these 'unemployed' experts refuse to go to these small places."

Spiljak especially calls attention to the reluctance of many people to accept any "blue collar" employment. This it is not surprising that, according to incomplete calculations, "this year the Yugoslav economy will be more than 200,000 workers short in various production trades and skills. The biggest demand is for construction workers: There are vacancies for 27,983 construction workers. The following other shortages have also been registered: 27,053 metal workers; 14,507 hotel and restaurant workers; 5,453 workers in woodworking industries; and 4,585 electricians and plumbers. I am not exaggerating," Spiljak adds, "when I say that there is a shortage of workers in nearly all production trades." On the other hand, there is also a considerable unemployed surplus labor force. Spiljak lists the following as unemployed surplus labor force: 52,937 secondary school graduates; 35,537 machine building and metal processing technicians; 33,508 trained commercial workers; and 23,174 graduates of secondary economic and financial schools.

MILKA PLANINC SPEAKS ON CONSTRUCTION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

LD072340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--The consultative meeting of secretaries and aktivists of League of Communists organizations from all of Croatia, devoted to the elaboration of the first theme of the program of ideopolitical training of the membership under the title "The League of Communists and Other Organized Socialist Forces in the Further Self-Managing Development of Society" ended today.

Speaking at the end of the 2-day meeting on the results of this gathering, in which over 250 participants took part, Milka Planinc, president of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee, stressed that it was no coincidence that it was precisely this subject which was at the center of attention of the League of Communists. She recalled that at the last two plenums of the Central Committee, the role of the subjective factor--in particular of the League of Communists in the construction of the new political system, the system of social relations which had been laid down in the program of the 10th congress and later further elaborated--had also been discussed.

Milka Planinc said that the meeting had discussed in a critical manner all the negative phenomena and deviations in society. "Warnings were appropriately sounded also about the danger of succumbing, in a complex economic situation, to theses which prove the inability of basic organizations of the League of Communists, the workers and the working class to come to grips with these problems, in succumbing to this danger space would in fact be created for the activity of those forces which orient themselves toward some kind of other system, the system of the strong arm.

We know where this leads to and we know where such a lack of faith in the real forces of socialist self-management would lead to--Milka Planinc stressed and went on to say that the debates had confirmed the assessment of the fifth and sixth plenum of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee about the League of Communists having made, since the 10th and 11th LCY congresses enormous progress in educating itself. The result of this is undoubtedly also the higher level in the ability to act of the League of Communists in comparison with the situation a few years ago. Milka Planinc also noted that this debate, too, had confirmed the assessment of the plenum that the League of Communists had not yet, in its work method, moved closer to those social structures which, in the new stage of building socialist self-managing society, should take on the responsibility for society's further development.

MARKET SUPPLIES OF MEAT, MILK, BUTTER, COFFEE PLENTIFUL

LD071838 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1654 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec. 7 (TANJUG)--After scarcity affected some parts of Yugoslavia at the end of last month, the Yugoslav market is again well supplied with milk, meat and butter and is better supplied with coffee. Sufficient quantities of detergents and a number of other products are expected to appear on the market soon.

There was no justification at all for difficulties in keeping Yugoslavia supplied with milk, meat and butter as well as with other agricultural products since Yugoslavia produces food enough not only to meet its needs but to export them alike. These difficulties emerged, however, because prices were frozen in Yugoslavia, and inflation made the present market prices unprofitable for producers who did not sell their goods in order to force the government to rise prices. Prices went up and so there were plenty of foodstuffs on the market again.

The difficulties in keeping Yugoslavia supplied with coffee and detergents and a number of other imported products have their roots in Yugoslavia's current balance-of-payments deficit. In the case of coffee, its prices were at issue again. However, there was no coffee on the market, whereas 3,000 tons of coffee lay in ports because the coffee importers and roasters insisted on higher prices.

BRIEFS

U.S.-YUGOSLAV TRADE DISCUSSED--A meeting of the joint economic mission of some 50 Yugoslav work organizations held in New York has concluded that the Yugoslav economy has not yet fully utilized all opportunities for selling goods in U.S. market and for reducing the foreign trade deficit. Certain Yugoslav producers do not offer the proper selection, quality and quantity of goods for that vast market. U.S. businessmen also want to conclude long-term business cooperation and not business transactions concluded from time to time. Some Yugoslav enterprises have lost interest in exports to the U.S. market because they can sell their products at a higher price on the domestic market. For this reason certain work organizations fulfilled their obligations toward their U.S. partners by merely 70 to 90 percent. However, Yugoslav businessmen in New York are making great efforts to expand trade to the other U.S. regions and not only to the east coast. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 79 p 6 AU].

WINTER WHEAT SOWING--TANJUG--This fall only some 90 percent of the planned 1,668,000 hectares of land were sown with wheat. Only Slovenia has fulfilled the wheat sowing plan. The sowing in Croatia and Vojvodina is up to the Yugoslav average level, while Serbia has achieved the poorest results in wheat sowing. Wheat is still being sown in places, and thus some 30 percent of the planned area of land was sown with wheat after the time limit which experts consider as the most favorable for sowing. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Dec 79 p 4 AU]

VOJVODINA HARVEST RESULTS--The corn harvest in Vojvodina has been completed and 3,994,000 tons of corn were harvested on over 600,000 hectares with the average yield was 65.2 quintals per hectare. However, only 178,000 tons of this year's corn in grain and 64,000 tons of corn on the cob were purchased thus far. Sugar beets were lifted from 92,000 hectares and sugar beets on only 5,700 hectares still remain to be lifted. The average yield was 431 quintals per hectare and this is above expectations. The 11 Vojvodina sugar mills processed 2.26 million tons of beet sugar thus far. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 79 p 14 AU]